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UN Pakistani troops manning a machine gun Thursday in a room inside General Aidid's compound, which was stormed following a battle with Somali defenders.

Warlord Escapes UN Ground Attack

Casualties Are High on Both Sides As Troops Storm Aidid Compound

By Keith Richburg
Washington Post Service
MOGADISHU, Somalia — Dozens of United Nations troops were killed or wounded and an unknown number of Somalis were killed Thursday in six hours of fighting after U.S. planes and helicopters attacked the headquarters of one of Somalia's most powerful warlords.
The target of the unprecedented UN ground operation, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, apparently managed to escape just before the compound was heavily damaged by American bombing in an air strike.
General Aidid was at one point reported to have retreated several blocks north to the grounds of a hospital, which was quickly surrounded by French and Italian troops in armored vehicles. The UN issued an order for his arrest.
"This operation was performed with great skill, great courage, and great attention to avoid civilian casualties," said Jonathan T. Howe, a retired U.S. admiral and the chief UN envoy here.
Mr. Howe said that since the goal of Thursday's strike was not to capture General Aidid but to seize his headquarters and disrupt the nerve center of his militia, "it was a complete success."
But with the apparently heavy toll of dead and wounded among both UN troops and General Aidid's militiamen, with casualties high among Somali noncombatants caught in the crossfire and with General Aidid still at large, the success of the mission appeared mixed at best.
Exact casualty figures were still unavailable by nightfall, and U.S. and UN officials refused to release estimates. But the U.S. Army's 42nd field hospital reported receiving dozens of dead and wounded UN troops.
A Moroccan Army hospital said it received 4 dead UN troops and more than 30 wounded. Most of the wounded were believed to be Moroccan, Pakistani and French soldiers, including several Moroccans killed or wounded when a crowd of Somalis, including women and children, surrounded them and lobbed grenades into their vehicle.
Somali casualties were also difficult to determine, but Banadir hospital, which is close to the Aidid compound, reported receiving 9 dead and 10 wounded, while the Digfer hospital, close to the fighting, said it had 54 dead and more than 100 wounded.
Two missiles slammed into the office of a French aid group, killing one relief worker and injuring seven others, according to aid agency officials.
Digfer hospital, where General Aidid was first reported to have sought refuge, reported damage to its intensive care unit from projectiles that came through the ceiling. U.S. military officials said Aidid gunmen holed up in the hospital, used the patients as human shields, and fired at French troops who surrounded it.
The United Nations ground forces were made up of mostly Pakistanis, Italians, French and Moroccans, with what a U.S. spokesman described as "a handful" of American infantrymen.
The troops first moved on the Aidid compound just after 11 P.M., following more than four hours of intermittent bombing from American aircraft.
See SOMALIA, Page 4

Peace Plan for Bosnia Is Dead, Lord Owen Says

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service
Lord Owen, mediator in the Bosnian conflict, conceded Thursday that the UN-backed peace plan for Bosnia that he worked out with Cyrus R. Vance, the former U.S. secretary of state, was dead.
He urged the Muslim-led government in Sarajevo to accept the proposal of its enemies to divide Bosnia into three ethnically homogeneous states.
Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher on Thursday opened the door to U.S. acceptance of the partition of Bosnia, Reuters reported from Washington.
"Although he said the United States continued to support UN resolutions endorsing Bosnia's territorial integrity he stressed that this was 'our current position' and noted that with negotiations under way among warring Muslim, Croatian and Serbian factions 'it's a dynamic situation.'"
[The Bush administration, which left office in January, had opposed the partition of Bosnia, a former Yugoslav republic that declared independence in February 1992.]
Lord Owen's acknowledgement that 10 months of UN and European diplomacy had failed came at a news conference in Geneva, where he told the Bosnian Muslims that they should consider a plan proposed Wednesday by President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman.
"The Muslim government would be well advised to look very seriously at the current proposals and negotiate," he stressed.
The advice marked an astounding turnaround. Lord Owen, in effect, acknowledged that the fate of the Muslim government — recognized by the United States and most European countries in April 1992 — was in the hands of its Serbian and Croatian enemies.
Instead of relatively neutral international mediators driving the search for a settlement, he agreed, it will now be the military victors of the war drawing up the final "peace plan" and dictating it to the Muslims.
Lord Owen virtually conceded that the international community had no intention of seeking to roll back the Serbian forces.
He seemed resigned to the death of the UN's peace plan and map for the division of Bosnia into 10 semi-autonomous provinces within a unified Bosnian state.
"Time moves on and, sadly, as it does so the situation deteriorates," he said. "We have seen the provisional map torn up in front of our very eyes by all three sides in the last few days."
See OWEN, Page 5

Senate Panel Ready to Pass Finance Bill

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — After casting a compromise measure to end a monthlong standoff, Democrats began pushing President Bill Clinton's deficit reduction bill through the Senate Finance Committee on Thursday.
"We're moving forward. We're making progress," Mr. Clinton said after Democrats on the panel replaced an unpopular energy tax with a gasoline tax rise and new Medicare cuts.
Like the measure the Democrat-controlled House narrowly approved last month, the Senate bill is dominated by higher taxes on the rich, on businesses and on some Social Security recipients.
Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, the committee chairman, said the committee's 11 Democrats would all vote for the measure, assuring its passage.
"We now face a test of whether we are serious about reducing the deficit, or whether we merely want to talk about reducing the deficit," said George J. Mitchell of Maine, the Senate majority leader.
But Republicans, who opposed the bill because of its taxes and did not join the talks, were critical.
"I'm not certain we've met the instructions from the American people," said Bob Dole of Kansas, the minority leader. "The American people don't want us to raise taxes unless we're also doing it to cut spending."
David E. Rosenbaum of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:
The agreement, reached after days of agonizing bargaining, incorporates much of what President Clinton proposed and the House of Representatives approved last month. But it differs from the president's plan in important respects.
Most significant, instead of a new tax on all forms of fuel, the Democratic senators favored a 3-cent-a-gallon increase in the federal sales tax on gasoline, diesel fuel and most other forms of fuels used for transportation.
From the president's perspective, the details are not so important as the passage of legislation.
See TAXES, Page 4

Kiosk

González Wants Catalan Party in Coalition

MADRID (AP) — Prime Minister Felipe González asked the conservative Catalan nationalist group Convergència and Unió on Thursday to join his Socialist Party in a coalition government, Jordi Pujol, leader of the Catalan party, said.
After meeting with Mr. González, Mr. Pujol said his party would study the offer and resume talks with Mr. González next week. Mr. González's office confirmed the report. The Socialists won 159 seats in the lower house of parliament in elections June 6. 16 seats short of a majority. Mr. Pujol's party won 17 seats in the Catalan provinces.

Dow Jones	10,224
S&P 500	321.89
Up	10.24
Down	0.14%
Trib Index	102.48

The Dollar
New York, then close, previous close
DM 1.6594 1.658
Pound 1.515 1.504
Yen 107.276 106.425
FF 5.579 5.5678

General News
U.S. generals are skeptical about the way the two-war strategy is developing. Page 3.
The Bush administration hid the extent of Jordan's aid to Iraq, a House panel said. Page 4.
French lawmakers to vote on a bill to put "zero immigration" into effect. Page 2.

Leisure
In Singapore, intelligent nightlife begins to take shape. Page 8.
Business/Finance
British unemployment fell and the pound rose. Page 17.
Quotas and Northwest reached a truce in their dispute. Page 19.

Book Review
Page 9.



Kichii Miyazawa after a party session Thursday on a no-confidence motion. Page 4.

Boeing Admits to Flaw in 747

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Boeing Co., abandoning a 25-year design theory that allowing aircraft engines to break away from the wing under severe stress was safer, announced major modifications Thursday to prevent engines from falling off the 747 jumbo jet.
The changes, which would take four to five years to complete on the 948 planes in service, are the latest step in an engineering investigation prompted by the crash Oct. 4 of an El Al cargo 747 into an apartment complex in Amsterdam.
Boeing officials said the company would pay for all parts and a portion of airlines' labor to make the changes, which are to take 12 to 17 days for each plane. A Boeing spokesman, Christopher Villiers, said that cost figures were private but that "it's a big package."
Industry sources said modifying the entire fleet would cost millions.
Boeing, in effect, acknowledged that it had built the world's most popular jumbo jet for 25 years under a misconception that the planes could always fly after losing engines, and that having an engine break away after a catastrophic failure sometimes was safer.
"We thought an engine could come off safely," said Dick Johnson, Boeing's director of engineering for the 747/757 program. "We've had two accidents since that proved that to be wrong."
In those, both right-wing engines ripped off the El Al 747 in October and a China Airlines 747 cargo plane on Dec. 21, 1991, before the planes crashed. The China Airlines crew died, and more than 50 people were killed in the El Al crash.
No passenger-carrying 747 has crashed under similar circumstances, although other 747s have lost engines and landed safely.
No cause has been determined for the Taiwan and Amsterdam crashes, but safety agencies and Boeing have been looking closely at bolts, called "fuse pins," that hold the engine to the wing.
The plane's four engines are attached to See BOEING, Page 2

South Africa's Boardroom Revolution

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — For decades in South Africa, whites have tacitly divided power: Afrikaners ran the state, English-speakers ran the economy. While the Afrikaners conceived apartheid, the English bred corporate giants.
During the years of South Africa's isolation from a disapproving world, the business behemoths fed on each other and on the carcasses of abandoned foreign ventures until today just four big corporate groups control more than 80 percent of the value of all the stocks listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.
And so two announcements last month from one of the corporate titans, the Sanlam Group, seemed a premonition of an upheaval in South Africa's ruling order that could prove almost as momentous as the end of apartheid.
The first was news that Sanlam's industrial centerpiece, Gencor Ltd., was breaking up — shedding its oil company, its paper company and other industrial appendages and shrinking back to its origins as a mining house.
Two days later Sanlam announced it was beginning to sell control of its Metropolitan Life insurance company to a black consortium. This would eventually create by far the largest pool of black-controlled capital, one that could buy up other companies and gain blacks a foothold in the white corporate fraternity.
The maneuvers, executives insisted, were inspired by profits, not politics. But underlying the changes was an awareness that in business, as in politics, the days of white monopoly are over.
"It is nothing short of the boardroom equivalent of revolution," declared the Financial Mail, a weekly business magazine.
With the first financial elections tentatively scheduled for April, South Africa may well exchange a government that regards corporate giants as sacrosanct for one that views them as fortresses of white power and privilege.
Defenders of South Africa's corporate giant- See GIANTS, Page 18

For Japanese in U.S., a Must Travel Guide

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service
TOKYO — Under pressure to keep other Japanese travelers from suffering the fate of a 16-year-old exchange student who was shot to death in Louisiana, the government has rushed to publish a small guide for Japanese who plan to visit the United States, filled with helpful tourist phrases like, "Hands in the air!"
As summer tourists head for the airports next month, the Ministry of Transportation plans to distribute, through travel agents and airlines, several hundred thousands of copies of the guide to staying alive on America's mean streets.
While the final version has yet to be set in type, its authors say that they are combing the American vernacular for phrases that no Japanese should leave home without.
First among them is "Freeze!" the command that Yoshihiro Hattori, the Japanese high school student, apparently did not know when he approached a gun-wielding homeowner in Baton Rouge in October in search of a Halloween party.
The homeowner, Rodney Peairs, was acquitted last month under a Louisiana law that allows citizens to use deadly force in protecting themselves from intruders, a law that puzzles many Japanese. Mr. Peairs said that he and his wife feared that the youth, who was wearing a Halloween costume, was coming into their house and would threaten their lives.
Since the verdict was handed down at the end of May the government has been castigated in editorials for allowing nearly 12 million Japanese, about 10 percent of the country, to head overseas each year with little training about what can happen when they leave the virtually crime-free cocoon of Japan.
"We're under a lot of pressure to respond in some way," said a senior Foreign Ministry official who deals with American affairs. "Many said that we should protest the verdict, but of course that would not be appropriate."
The Transportation Ministry's solution was See GUIDE, Page 2



HONORING A LEGEND — Sisters of Otis Redding, the late rhythm and blues singer, unveiling a stamp in his honor in Santa Monica, California. Elvis Presley also was commemorated in the Legends of American Music, Rock and Roll and Blues issue.

France to Act on Immigrants

Bill Targets Unskilled Third World Aliens

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The National Assembly votes Friday on a bill to put Interior Minister Charles Pasqua's pledge of "zero immigration" into practical effect.

The measure continues the dissuasive immigration policies of the previous Socialist regime, while formally setting out restrictions on the entry and residence of aliens.

With a huge government majority in the assembly, the bill is expected to win easy approval despite protests from human rights and anti-racism groups, which are calling for rallies in Paris and other cities on Saturday.

Mr. Pasqua says that aliens living legally in France have nothing to fear from the measure, and that the bill is aimed strictly at keeping out clandestine immigrants. The minister said one aim of the bill was to assist the integration of aliens legally resident in France, and their children.

The measure will not affect citizens of other European Community countries, who can be excluded only for reasons of national security, or to people transferring with companies or who have skills that are in demand here.

In fact, immigration has gone down over the past decade, and many of the 130,000 aliens who enter the country every year have arrived legally.

Although it does not say so, the law is aimed at keeping out unskilled Third World immigrants, for whom Mr. Pasqua says there are no jobs.

Under the new law, France will continue a tradition of hospitality to political refugees, but in future the Interior Ministry will closely review applications for asylum.

Mr. Pasqua warned earlier that unless the government was seen to be taking firm action on immigration, it would open an opportunity for the racist forces of the extreme right.

The government also has introduced measures allowing the police to check identities at random and to tighten the circumstances under which people can obtain French nationality.

Among the measures proposed in the immigration bill:

- Foreigners must have resided legally in France for two years before being allowed to bring in relatives under family reunification programs. They must be able to prove that they can support family members without state benefits. Women in polygamous unions and their children will be banned.
- Foreigners working in France illegally will be denied social security protection, including health benefits.
- Marriage to a French citizen or being the parent of a child born in France will no longer give a foreigner the automatic right to a 10-year residence permit. The government also proposes to make it impossible for someone living illegally in France to get a residence permit by the mere fact of marrying a French citizen.
- People who enter France on student visas will no longer have the automatic right to convert the visas to 10-year residence permits after they have lived here for 10 years.
- Children who enter France as part of a family reunification program will have no further automatic right to a 10-year residence permit when they reach the age of 18. Those who come into the country after the age of 10 will have little security of being able to stay.

One of the most controversial features of the bill is a measure empowering mayors to postpone or prevent marriages between French citizens and foreigners if they suspect they are bogus. Even if the wedding goes ahead, the foreign spouse will find it much harder to obtain naturalization.

Catherine Champrenaud, the deputy public prosecutor in Strasbourg, told Agence France-Presse that there had been a boom in marriages of convenience in the past three years. She said recruiters offer cash to women in financial difficulties, or even mentally-handicapped women or drug abusers, who agree to go through sham marriages with foreigners.

One legislator in the government majority, Jean-Jacques Hyest, warned deputies against being too heavy-footed in this area.

"People have the right to fall in love," he said.

Foreigners who have lived for years in France under the impression they were safe may find themselves in handcuffs waiting for a flight out, including long-term students or people who have been married to a French citizen for less than a year.

Any foreigner condemned to more than five years in prison will lose the right to remain in France.

PARIS — Philippe Séguin, the maverick Gaullist who led the French campaign against the Maastricht treaty to within a whisker of success, has openly challenged the economic priorities of the new center-right government.

His targets are the GATT world trade talks, the International Monetary Fund, the EC Commission and, in thinly veiled terms, the economic policy of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, his Gaullist party colleague.

In two speeches this week Mr. Séguin, president of the National Assembly since April, called for a "complete reversal of our fundamental values and choices" to give priority to employment.

"Those who hoped that making Philippe Séguin parliamentary speaker would neutralize him have had a rude awakening," said Alain Duhamel, a political commentator.

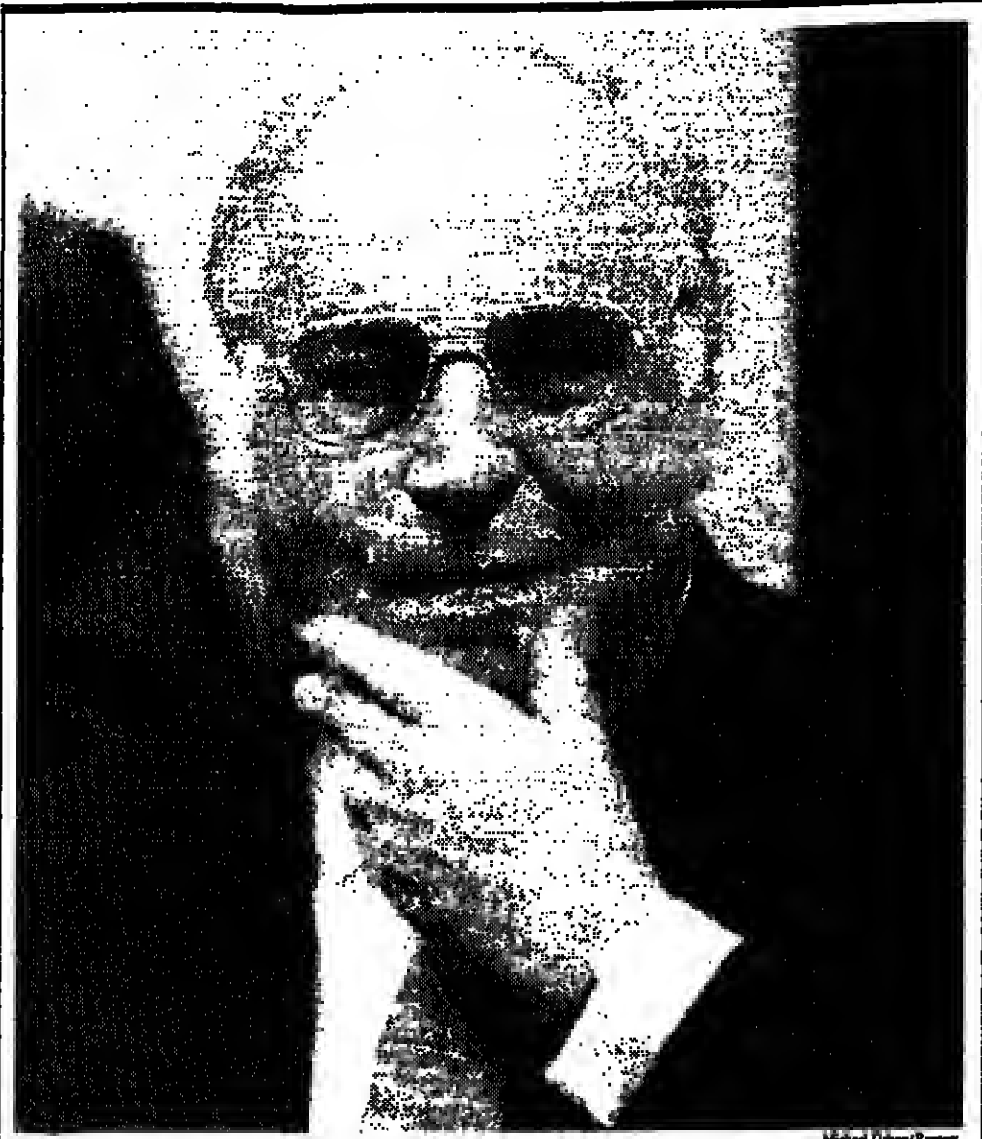
Speaking at political seminars, Mr. Séguin, 50, called for the "pure and simple dissolution" of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which he ridiculed as a "thundering God dispensing the lightning of free trade on the bowed heads of peoples."

Without naming Mr. Balladur, he said: "I regret to say that concern for employment comes second in the choices being made, relegated behind defending the currency, reducing public deficits, increasing productivity and promoting free trade."

Mr. Séguin, who favors a devaluation to boost economic growth, deplored a "social Munich" in the developed world, a comparison to the pre-World War II appeasement of Hitler.

He said his obligation to exercise political restraint as speaker of Parliament was by no means "a duty to keep silent."

His speeches caused some consternation in the 11-week-old center-right government, struggling to halt soaring unemployment and to overcome the worst recession in postwar French history.



Mr. Kohl appearing Thursday at the observance of the German anti-Stalinist uprising.

Germany Acclaims 1953 Uprising

REUTERS

BONN — The German parliament marked the 40th anniversary on Thursday of the 1953 revolt against East Germany's Stalinist rule, hailing the uprising as the first step to freedom in Communist-ruled Eastern Europe.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, speaking in the Reichstag building in Berlin, said history had shown that the East German workers were right in their demonstration for freedom and German unity.

"They proved that ideologies that despise mankind cannot break down the will to freedom even over decades," he said. East Berlin workers rose up on June 17, 1953, in response to Communist edicts raising workloads and quotas amid low living standards.

As a strike spread, workers demanded free elections and self-determination, prompting the East German leader, Walter Ulbricht, to request Soviet intervention. Twenty-one people were reported killed as Soviet tanks put down the rebellion. But archives now indicate the deaths totaled about 100, including Soviet soldiers executed for refusing to fire into the crowd.

Germany acclaims 1953 uprising.

German Vote for Turks Urged

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BONN — The Turkish ambassador to Bonn, Onur Oeyman, said Mr. Kohl's proposals did not go far enough. In an interview with a German paper, he demanded dual citizenship—especially for Turks who

have lived in Germany for years and pay German taxes.

"Dual citizenship would not resolve all problems, but it would help overcome a number of them," Mr. Oeyman said in an interview with Rheinischer Merkur. Without German passports, foreigners cannot vote or hold public office.

Mr. Oeyman said frustration over lack of rights was one reason some Turks in Germany rioted after the Solingen attack.

"If you have voting rights, you don't need to resort to violence to express your views," he said.

■ **New Fire Attack Reported**

Arsenists attacked a refugee residence in the West German town of Marsberg late Wednesday, but the fire was put out immediately and no one was injured, Reuters reported from Bonn.

Mr. Kohl said he was fundamentally opposed to letting foreigners have dual citizenship. But he suggested the government would consider some exceptions.

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A Prominent Gaullist Assails Government

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WORLD BRIEFS

Afghan Prime Minister Is Sworn In

QALI HAYDA KHAN, Afghanistan (Reuters) — The radical mujahidin leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar was sworn in on Thursday as Afghanistan's first prime minister since the guerrillas took power more than a year ago.

Mr. Hekmatyar, who heads the Islamic Party, said he planned to collect all heavy weapons from the warring parties in his coalition government and announced his first decision: to halt highway robbery by unemployed mujahidin.

Watched by President Burhanuddin Rabbani, 12 members of the new 19-member cabinet took the oath of office in a hall in this village 15 kilometers (9 miles) west of the battle-scarred capital, Kabul. Ministers were present from seven of the nine main parties making up the Islamic coalition government, which took power from the Communists in April 1992.

Indian Party Backs Rao's Leadership

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — The governing party expressed confidence Thursday in the leadership of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao after he was accused of taking money from a broker at the center of a large financial scandal.

The Congress Working Committee, the party's top policy-making body, adopted a resolution at an emergency meeting "expressing full faith and confidence" in Mr. Rao's leadership, party officials said.

The crisis stemmed from allegations Wednesday by a stockbroker, Harshad Mehta, that he gave Mr. Rao 10 million rupees (\$320,000) in November 1991, days before the prime minister won a crucial parliamentary by-election. Mr. Rao has flatly denied Mr. Mehta's charge that he took an undeclared campaign contribution from the broker.

French Warn of U.S. Influence at UN

PARIS (Reuters) — The United Nations is in danger of "becoming the instrument of an American imperialism for settling the world's problems," a close aide to President François Mitterrand said Thursday.

Roland Dumas, foreign minister from 1983 until March, said on the radio: "One gets the impression that the Americans are intent on settling all the world's problems without getting involved themselves, as can be seen in Bosnia."

He said the United Nations was right to retaliate in Somalia for attacks on its peacekeepers, to avoid losing its authority. But he deplored the UN's performance in Bosnia-Herzegovina. "The UN was slow to get involved. It decided to create protected zones but did not deploy the means on the ground to ensure this protection," Mr. Dumas said.

Sihanouk's Son Renounces Rebellion

PHNOM PENH (NYT) — Only days after he announced a secessionist movement in Cambodia's eastern provinces, the wayward son of Prince Norodom Sihanouk was reunited Thursday with his father and promised that his secessionist campaign was over.

"This audience marks the official end of the 'secessionist' movement in certain provinces of Cambodia," the palace said in a statement after the meeting in the royal palace between Prince Sihanouk, Cambodia's head of state, and the son, Prince Norodom Chakrapong.

Prince Chakrapong, promised amnesty by his father, returned Wednesday to Phnom Penh after having fled earlier in the week to Vietnam.

For the Record

Governor Bruce Smeaton of Rhode Island has agreed to pay the college costs of Kara Hewes, 17, of Michigan, and acknowledged that she is his daughter. The agreement came as part of an out-of-court settlement of a paternity lawsuit she filed against him. In return, she agreed to drop a lawsuit seeking unspecified support from him. (AP)

The M.V. Talent, a ship carrying 20 crew members, sank Thursday in the Bay of Bengal about 125 kilometers (80 miles) off Calcutta. Three seamen were rescued and the others were missing, the United News of India reported. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Thai Airways Lures Frequent Flyers

BANGKOK (AP) — Thai Airways International will begin a frequent flyer program July 1 that will reward customer loyalty with bonuses ranging from free flights to jungle treks on elephants.

After joining the program, economy-class travelers will earn credit according to the number of miles they fly. Business and first class passengers will earn more. It will allow people on discounted fares to earn credits for 70 percent of miles flown. All passengers will earn at least 500 miles on every flight regardless of the length of the flight.

Cathay Pacific Seeks Women as Pilots

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Cathay Pacific Airways said Thursday that it wanted women to train as commercial pilots, but that no one had so far asked for the chance.

Cathay appealed to young Hong Kong women not merely to follow the ever-smiling air hostesses featured in its advertisements but to join its cadet pilot program and learn to fly jetliners.

"We are really pushing for young local women to consider flying as a career," said Phil Burford, the Hong Kong-based carrier's spokesman. "In Asia flying has been fairly much a male domain up to now. We feel this is a good way of redressing the situation."

A bomb that destroyed part of the Uffizi Gallery three weeks ago also caused severe structural damage to Florence's town hall, officials said Thursday. The richly decorated ceiling of the 16th-century Salone dei Cinquecento in the Palazzo Vecchio, seat of the town hall, will have to undergo extensive repairs because the blast shifted beams in their metal supports. The Uffizi will partly reopen on Sunday for the first time since the May 27 explosion, in which five people died. (Reuters)

Calls Multiply in Nigeria For End to Military Rule

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ABUJA, Nigeria — An emerging coalition of rights groups and politicians demanded Thursday that the military dictatorship release the results of presidential elections and relinquish power.

With the outcome of Saturday's vote suppressed by legal challenges brought by supporters of General Ibrahim Babangida's regime, the future of Africa's most populous nation hangs in the balance.

Opponents had long accused General Babangida of planning to derail the first civilian presidential elections in a decade in order to retain power.

On Wednesday the military-appointed National Electoral Commission withheld the final tally after the Abuja High Court granted a temporary injunction sought by Babangida supporters who insisted that the elections were rigged.

The electoral commission said it was appealing the ruling, but the fact that it complied in the first place eroded its credibility. The commission had previously ignored a similar court order halting the elections from taking place.

In another twist, a federal court in Benin state ordered the electoral commission to release the election results. A federal court in Jos state was weighing a similar ruling.

In Lagos, the Campaign for Democracy, a prominent civil-rights group, threatened to publicize the final vote tallies, which were being widely circulated.

He said that even though the election was "a warped program rigged by the military," the first priority was "to get rid of this evil regime."

Partial results from Saturday's elections gave a wide lead to Moshood K.O. Abiola, 55, a publishing and transportation magnate, over a millionaire banker, Bashir Othman Tofa, 46.

Both candidates are friends of General Babangida's, and both had pledged to honor the election results. But when it appeared that Mr. Tofa would lose, leaders in his Republican Party also began saying the balloting was phony.

GUIDE: Some Tips for Japanese

Continued from Page 1

to whip up the guide, especially meant for younger Japanese who travel by themselves rather than in groups. It will include about 30 phrases few Japanese learn in school. Among the milder are "Get lost!" "Watch out!" and "I mean it!" — imperatives that are a bit awkward to translate into a language as indirect as Japanese.

But the most important entries define threatening-sounding commands that Japanese probably have only heard in dubbed versions of Clint Eastwood movies, always popular late-night television fare here. Among them are "Move it!" "Get back!" and "Back off!"

"We're still working on the final list," said Masanori Suzuki of the travel agency division of the Ministry of Transportation. "The Hattori incident made us think of producing this kind of pamphlet. Of course, just distributing it will not solve all the problems, but we are hoping that we can do something to prevent this kind of tragedy from happening again."

Each phrase will be printed in English, and then spelled out in Japanese phonetic characters, called kata-kana, that are often used to replicate sounds found in foreign languages. Then, in Japanese, there will be a short definition to make clear, for example, that "Freeze!" has a meaning considerably different from the process of turning water into ice, and "Duck!" sometimes has nothing to do with cute birds.

Meanwhile, Masachi Hattori, the father of the slain student, said Wednesday that Americans needed some training as well — about life in a society where guns are scarce. He is setting up the a fund to sponsor visits by American high school students to Japan, so that

BOEING: A Design Flaw

Continued from Page 1

struts, or pylons, that are attached to the wing by four steel fuse pins about the size of a soft-drink can. Fuse pins were designed to break away in a belly landing, preventing the dragging engines from ripping the wing and rupturing fuel tanks. They also can break away in flight in catastrophic engine failures or severe turbulence.

The pin has been redesigned twice in the last decade because airlines discovered that corrosion could lead to tiny cracks that could cause the pins to break.

After the El Al crash, the Federal Aviation Administration ordered frequent inspections of the pin. Boeing officials said the inspections "have ensured the integrity of the 747 fleet."

"They will continue," the officials added, "and they will be repeated frequently, until this modification effort is completed."

Mr. Johnson said the 747 was "quite safe." But he added that the inspections were a burden to Boeing customers and that the problem "ought to be fixed instead of continuing to inspect them."

He said modifications to the newer 747-400, which has some of the new features, would take about 12 days for each plane.

In the strategic power game, some people know how to make the winning move.

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The Judge
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STATESIDE / THE BLUEPRINT FOR BATTLE

2-War Strategy: Generals Fear 'Win-Hold-Win' Is Really 'Win-Lose-Lose'

By Barton Gellman and John Lancaster

WASHINGTON — The U.S. military's new high-tech capabilities will make the emerging strategy of fighting one regional war at a time feasible, according to Defense Secretary Les Aspin.

The Clinton administration's war-fighting blueprint holds that if two regional conflicts flare simultaneously, U.S. military power would be applied with the aim of defeating one enemy while holding the other at bay.

This approach, dubbed "win-hold-win," has encountered strong objections from some senior uniformed leaders.

One four-star general is telling colleagues the plan is a recipe for "win-lose-lose." Another senior officer, reflecting the views of a service chief, said in an interview, "I call it the win-hold-ops strategy."

But Mr. Aspin suggested Wednesday that a two-war strategy was not needed because breakthroughs in weapons and sensor technology would permit the United States to hold off a second adversary with only a small commitment of forces.

The win-hold-win strategy is associated with further cuts in U.S. forces now under discussion in Mr. Aspin's so-called bottom-up review.

Bill Clinton said in his 1992 campaign for president that he would cut the Bush administration's planned "base force" of 1.6 million active duty troops to 1.4 million. Mr. Aspin's review is translating that into force structure cuts to 10 active army divisions, from 12, to 10 aircraft carriers, from 12, and to 20 air force wings, from 26.5.

Mr. Aspin recently described the need to stop enemy armored attacks in more than one crisis as "the most critical element" of the new strategy.

Reflecting strong concerns of his military planners, Mr. Aspin said there were "very, very compelling" reasons to "stop the enemy's invading army as quickly as possible." Any delay, he said, risks the loss of critical objectives such as ports, oil fields or an allied capital and might drive the U.S. ally to surrender.

Stopping enemy armored columns, when large U.S. forces are not already present on the ground, "looked very much like an insoluble problem until fairly recently," Mr. Aspin said. "But two high-tech responses, operating syn-

ergistically, have combined to give us a much better chance."

The first, he said, is a new generation of precision-guided anti-armor munitions such as the "brilliant anti-tank" warhead, or BAT. If they perform as hoped, BAT and similar new technologies would allow small numbers of early-arriving U.S. forces to fire from a distance at concentrations of enemy vehicles. Warheads would guide themselves, keying to the sound or heat of individual targets.

"For the first time it appears possible that air and missile forces will be able to kill large numbers of armored vehicles quickly from the air, land and sea — and that's the key," Mr. Aspin said.

In combination with these long-range weapons, Mr. Aspin said, the United States would use new surveillance technology to "detect the main concentrations of the enemy force, process and analyze the information, and then pass it to the shooters before it becomes obsolete."

The emphasis on stand-off weapons has been most eagerly embraced by the air force, which in recent years has promoted air power as a swift and effective answer to

enemy land forces. Mr. Aspin's ideas have generally had their most skeptical hearing from the army.

But officers from all services note that Mr. Aspin is acknowledging the risk of simultaneous conflicts while proposing answers that do not yet exist in the U.S. inventory.

"The South Koreans are very concerned," said one officer, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "Basically, it means we give up Seoul and then come back and clean it up later."

Even under the Bush administration's plan, the U.S. military could not have fought two major wars quite simultaneously. Airlift, sealift and force structure contingency plans were based on a requirement to fight them "concurrently," according to documents obtained last year.

If faced, for instance, with imminent aggression by North Korea while already fighting in the Gulf, U.S. commanders under the Bush administration's scenario would divert "a small portion" of their cargo-carrying ships and planes in an "attempt to delay outbreak of conflict in Korea for as long as possible." They would then

seek to win decisively in the Gulf before sending most of their forces to Korea.

During the buildup to the 1991 Gulf War, one officer said, the Joint Staff staged a concurrent war game against North Korea. Although the United States eventually won that imaginary conflict, one officer involved said "we had a few breathless moments."

Nevertheless, this officer maintained, the ability of the United States to fight on two fronts "was coherent enough that no one would really take advantage" of one conflict to start another. "You want to keep the other guys from sticking their heads up, and by talking so glibly about this we've started to erode the credibility of the deterrent."

General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has avoided criticizing the win-hold-win plan directly. But in a news conference earlier this month, General Powell sounded a note of caution.

"I think it's essential that as we bring the force down, we have a clear understanding of what we will not be able to do," General Powell said. "And if those risks are acceptable, then we ought to go ahead and save money and bring the force down. It's a very difficult judgment to make."

The Judge's Biggest Booster

Husband Worked Hard for Her Nomination

By Stephen Labaton

WASHINGTON — In 1980, a handful of Republican senators appeared to be reluctant to confirm another Carter appointment to a federal court in an election year, so the prospective judge's husband mentioned the problem to a client.

The husband, Martin D. Ginsburg, told the client, Ross Perot, along with other influential friends in academic and political and corporate circles.

The senators were called.

And in the end, only one Republican on the Judiciary Committee, Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, voted against Ruth Bader Ginsburg to join the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington.

Judge Ginsburg has acknowledged that without the strong support of her husband, she may never have become President Bill Clinton's choice for the Supreme Court.

For his part, Mr. Ginsburg said: "I have been supportive of my wife since the beginning of time and she has been supportive of me. It's not sacrifice. It's family."

It was also a sign of changing times that Mr. Ginsburg would have to leave behind a career as a lawyer and tenured tax professor at Columbia Law School and move to Washington so that his wife could become a federal judge.

As women have begun to reach the highest ranks of political and judicial power, Mr. Ginsburg has come to represent a new kind of spouse: the husband as alter ego, adviser and political booster.

Friends said Mr. Ginsburg worked behind the scenes to help persuade Mr. Clinton to nominate Mrs. Ginsburg for the Supreme Court, calling on scholars to write to Mr. Clinton.

When rumors began circulating last month that Judge Ginsburg had opposed the right to abortion, Mr. Ginsburg enlisted academics to tell the White House and others that his wife

had criticized the reasoning, but not the result, of the 1973 case.

And in a capital that has grown hypersensitive to the tax histories of nominees for high office, it was Mr. Ginsburg, one of the nation's leading tax experts, who averted any controversy about the couple's finances. On a few hours' notice, Mr. Ginsburg compiled years of financial records over the weekend. He walked government accountants through years of filings on Sunday, as Mrs. Ginsburg was interviewed in another room of their Watergate apartment on legal and personal issues.

The financial records of the couple were significantly simplified by Mr. Ginsburg's decision in 1980 to sell all of his stock so that his wife would not have to remove herself from cases involving companies or industries in which the family had interests.

Mr. Ginsburg played down his role in the nomination, saying he spoke to only a few legal scholars he knows, and only after a friend at the White House asked him, "What have you done about generating support from the academics?"

He said he was told: "Given that her background was as a scholar, if the world doesn't generate at least seven letters from academics then the White House will get very nervous."

The letters poured in, from Governor Ann W. Richards of Texas, the presidents of Stanford and Columbia (both former law

Election Bill Curbs Gifts By Special Interests

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Thursday approved campaign-finance legislation that would create voluntary spending limits and eliminate or reduce the amounts that political action committees can give candidates.

The vote was 60 to 38, with 7 Republicans joining 53 Democrats in support, and 3 Democrats voting with 35 Republicans in opposition.

These Republican votes came only after Democrats agreed to drop most public financing from the bill, retaining only a provision that a candidate who abides by spending limits can get federal money if his opponent exceeds them.

But this and other compromises did not dim the enthusiasm of Senate sponsors or of President Bill Clinton, who issued a statement saying, "This legislation, while it necessarily contains compromises, will change Washington for the better."

The bill, whatever happens to it in the House or in a House-Senate conference, is also an important token of the warming relations of both parties issued when Republicans attempted to kill Mr. Clinton's economic stimulus program: that on many issues Republicans will not find that sort of unity.

Mr. Clinton, while winning no Republican help on any issue involving taxes or the deficit, can win support on domestic issues like student loans or national service and even on the more partisan question of campaign-finance legislation.

The adoption of the bill on Thursday was an anticlimax after a 62-to-37 vote the day before to end a Republican filibuster that had gone on for nearly three weeks.

The Senate bill leaves unsettled one major question: how to make the Federal Election Commission more decisive. The commission, which enforces campaign laws, is one of the slowest-acting agencies in Washington and frequently does nothing at all because of tie votes.

A provision in Mr. Clinton's version of the bill, giving the commission's general counsel, in effect, a tie-breaking vote, was attacked by Republicans, who felt that would make the agency partisan, and probably pro-Democratic.

To ensure that the filibuster would be broken, the bill's managers agreed to drop that section on Wednesday, and on Thursday they agreed to keep trying to figure out a solution and to address it in a House-Senate conference.

The Senate bill deals fundamentally only with Senate elections, leaving the House to write rules for its own elections.

The only provisions which apply to the House as well as the Senate are one which would reduce the maximum contributions political action committees can make from \$5,000 to \$1,000, and another prohibiting franked mass mailings in an election year.

While some spokesmen for outside interest groups said they would press for the House to restore the public financing of the Senate, they dropped — vouchers for up to 25 percent of a spending limit set for each state based on its population — Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the House Democratic leader, indicated that was unlikely.



CLINTON COLLECTIBLE — Virginia Kelley, President Clinton's mother, throwing the cover off a 1967 Ford Mustang owned by the president, during ceremonies at the Museum of Automobiles near Morrilton, Arkansas. The car is on loan to the museum.

POLITICAL NOTES

National-Service Bill Gains

WASHINGTON — With overwhelming bipartisan support, Senate and House committees approved President Bill Clinton's national service program to enlist volunteers to do social law enforcement and environmental work in return for payments toward education loans.

Democrats and Republicans harked back to the initiation of the Peace Corps and Volunteers in Service to America in the 1960s as they voted for a program designed to spur greater community spirit, broaden access to higher education and engage new graduates in socially useful work.

Virtually guaranteeing a major administration legislative victory before the end of the summer, the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee approved the bill, 14 to 3.

Black Caucus is Still Miffed

WASHINGTON — The leader of a group of black lawmakers says relations between the group and President Bill Clinton remain strained and that no meeting with Mr. Clinton is planned.

Representative Kweisi Mfume of Maryland, following a meeting of Democratic members of the Congressional Black Caucus, said: "I don't know that the president has a whole lot to say to us and I don't know if we have a whole lot to say to him."

Quote/Unquote

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York and chairing the Senate Finance Committee, where a deficit reduction bill was moving forward despite considerable criticism: "At any given moment in the history of the republic, a significant number of Democrats are grumbling." (AP)

Away From Politics

- Private researchers asked Attorney General Janet Reno to have bullet fragments removed from the body of John B. Connally, the former governor of Texas, who was wounded in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The researchers said bullet fragments in Mr. Connally's wrist and thigh could show that more than one assailant fired on the car carrying both men in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. Mr. Connally died Tuesday of pulmonary fibrosis at age 76.
- Lawyers representing Black Secret Service officers who sued Denny's restaurants for racial discrimination said they had learned of at least 10 other incidents in five states of discriminatory treatment of blacks, including a federal judge, by Denny's restaurants. It was revealed last month that six black Secret Service officers in uniform were, in effect, refused service at a Denny's in Annapolis, Maryland, while 14 white officers with whom they entered the restaurant were served quickly and repeatedly.
- Five Chinese men pleaded not guilty in Trenton, New Jersey, to crimes related to smuggling 57 Chinese into the United States, then holding them in a warehouse and beating them. The federal indictment stems from a raid May 24 on the locked warehouse where the 57 men were found. They were being forced to work until they could pay off \$25,000 or more as the price of passage to America, the authorities said.
- The FBI has begun an internal inquiry into how a congressional panel obtained a tape recording of conversations between Branch Davidson and Texas authorities during February's raid on the cult compound. The review is to determine why FBI officials in Texas turned the 30-minute tape over to a House subcommittee at a time when the tape had been subpoenaed by a federal grand jury investigating the cult.

U.S. Dismisses Claims of Objects In Pepsi Cans

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration said Thursday that no reports of tampering with Diet Pepsi-Cola cans had been confirmed, and the agency dismissed the idea of nationwide tampering with soda cans.

"Reports of possible tampering breed additional reports," said the commissioner, Dr. David A. Kessler. "It is a vicious cycle. That is what we believe happened here."

Dr. Kessler said that there have been four arrests so far of people who falsely claimed to have found syringes, nails or other objects in Pepsi cans, and that other people who had made such claims are recanting. "I would not be surprised if there were other additional arrests," Dr. Kessler said.

The first report came June 9, when an 82-year-old man in Washington state said he had found a syringe in a can of Diet Pepsi. By Wednesday, according to local media accounts, more than 50 reports of foreign objects in Pepsi cans had been made in 23 states.

Chelsea & Friends Hitch a Ride

They're Scheduled to Go to Japan on Air Force One

By Ann Devroy

WASHINGTON — The White House has told officials making arrangements for President Bill Clinton's first overseas trip to Japan and Korea and a later holiday in Hawaii that he intends to take the unusual step of including his wife-in-law, his daughter, Chelsea, and three of her teenage friends in the traveling party.

Lisa Caputo, press secretary to the first lady, said, "I don't believe there has been a final decision" on who will accompany the president. But others said all the preparations for such a trip, including passport work for the teenagers, is in progress.

Church Is Urged to Act on Sex Abuse

NEW ORLEANS — The Roman Catholic Church should create a national task force on sex abuse of children by priests and avoid resigning offenders to ministries with minors, a church-sponsored panel said Thursday.

The group of more than 30 experts, including medical professionals and recovering offenders, also urged U.S. bishops to create independent diocesan boards to oversee the church's handling of allegations.

"While recognizing the need to protect the rights of both victims and perpetrators, when a conflict between these rights occurs, church leaders should err on guaranteeing the rights of victims," said the panel's report.

Members of an abuse survivors group called the report positive, but said the church has not lived up to previous statements of concern.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Secure the Peace Process

Israel and Syria agree in principle on swapping Golan Heights land for peace, although they do not yet agree on how much land and what kind of peace.

But by demanding that everything be put on the table at the start, they threaten to paralyze the talks. Until they summon the courage to move forward one step at a time, no breakthrough is likely on any front.

not including East Jerusalem, the Palestinians contend that they would be agreeing to a further partition of Palestinian territory.

Washington is well positioned to do so. Secretary of State James Baker got the peace process going some 20 months ago with a formula that he described as "constructive ambiguity."

A Pair of UN Objectives

No question is more central and sensitive in politics than who should sit at the table where the big decisions are made. Here lies the importance of the Clinton administration's new favor for adding Japan and Germany as permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

tion/one-vote General Assembly that "reflects the new world" but cannot act responsibly when it counts.

Change will be slow, taking as it does approval of two-thirds of General Assembly members, including all five with permanent council seats.

For AIDS Prevention

The international AIDS conference in Berlin last week left a depressing message: No scientific breakthrough is apt to wipe this scourge from the earth any time soon.

the epidemic is a heavier emphasis on prevention programs. That means patient, persistent, unglamorous work yielding small gains in areas that are often controversial: better sex education, promotion of condoms, needle exchange programs for drug addicts, safer blood supplies and better treatment of venereal diseases that foster the spread of AIDS.

Other Comment

China: Inscrutable at the Top

Prime Minister Li Peng of China [is] described by news agencies as being "noticeably thinner and weaker," "visibly gaunt and pale," "fit and healthy," "well and walking firmly" and "smiling and gesticulating frequently."

It's Not Yet an International Community

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The question can no longer be avoided of whether the new idea of "humanitarian intervention" works and whether the United Nations is up to its new role of "peace-making," instead of just "peacekeeping" by monitoring a truce already established by agreement.

This is a sad admission. It is only two years since the principle of relief intervention, bringing aid to people in desperate need without the invitation of their state authorities, was launched and hailed as a great step forward for the "international community."

Stepping in to reverse man-made disasters was launched in northern Iraq, to save the Kurds. It was understood from the start that it would take force to get the supplies delivered and prevent further attacks.

pull out altogether. The very notion of limiting ground action to humanitarian aid in wartime is challenged as a kind of oxymoron.

The sputtering undercurrent of strain between UN authorities and nongovernmental charity workers in Bosnia has become open friction in Somalia. Even before 23 Pakistani UN soldiers were killed in ambush, and then 14 protesting Somali civilians killed by Pakistani soldiers.

These cases are only the ones which have happened to draw global attention, largely because of what diplomats have come to call "the CNN syndrome."

So Much for Giant Europe and America as Leader

By Owen Harries

WASHINGTON — For the people of Bosnia, the West's failure to resolve their crisis and end their suffering is tragic. But for the West, that failure has shattered two dangerous post-Cold War illusions.

The first was the belief that Europe had emerged as a purposeful leading actor on the world stage. A bare year and a half ago, this was conventional wisdom. After Maastricht, it was asserted confidently, Europe would form the single largest economic and political unit in the world.

symbol of division rather than unity, Europe's political leaders and processes have lost respect and support, and an ugly, quasi-fascist populism has gained ground through the Continent.

The second and competing illusion that has been badly — one hopes fatally — damaged by Bosnia held that, in the absence of its Soviet rival, the United States as the sole remaining superpower would be able to impose its will and leadership all over the globe.

ren Christopher — which cost the United States dearly in prestige, that useful supplement to power — should not disguise the fact that a major American intervention in Yugoslavia was never on. The national interest did not require it, the political support for it did not exist and could not be mobilized, and the state of the economy did not permit it.

Operation Desert Storm — involving \$60 billion subsidy from allies — offered no "prototype." One of the best-informed and most honest supporters of intervention in Bosnia, retired General William Odom of the Hudson Institute, conceded early on that effective intervention would require the commitment of 300,000 to 400,000 troops for between one and two decades!

On the Western Door It Says 'Please Don't Disturb'

By Max Jakobson

HELSINKI — The Balkan war has deeply shaken opinion across Europe, but with this revealing difference: While the West is agonizing over the moral implications, people in the East worry about their own security.

From where I am writing, next door to the vast turbulent space that used to be the Soviet empire, it seems clear that the blueprints for a pan-European "security architecture" drafted in the first flush of post-Cold War optimism have been swept away. The European nations will remain divided, like passengers on a Russian train, into a soft and a hard class.

There is nothing new in this. Western policy of nonintervention in Eastern Europe goes back to Yalta and beyond. Mr. Christopher's description of Bosnia as "a humanitarian crisis a long way from home" sounds like an unconscious parody of Neville Chamberlain's dismissal of Czechoslovakia as a faraway country whose fate did not concern the British people.

After World War II the West again left Eastern Europe to its fate. The Cold War was not caused by what happened east of the line that cut across Germany, but by the fear that Soviet military power combined with Communist subversion posed a direct threat to Western societies themselves.

The argument is intellectually persuasive but fails to touch the emotional chords of nations living in conditions of security and relative affluence. Only strong leadership could move them to accept sacrifices now for the sake of later gain.

The Marshall Plan is often held up as an example of what should be done. But the difference between then and now is that George Marshall did not consult opinion polls before making his decision. In fact, the polls, such as they were at the time, indicated that only a minority of Americans was in favor of assisting Europe. But Harry Truman and his secretary of state went ahead anyway because they believed that the plan served the long-term interests of their country.

Welcome Jordan's King as a Friend

By John K. Cooley

AMMAN, Jordan — The United States and its allies have only a handful of truly loyal and disinterested friends at the top levels of the Arab and Muslim worlds.

Among these, King Hussein of Jordan is in a class by himself. By inviting the king to a White House meeting this Friday, President Bill Clinton has taken the first big step toward ending U.S.-Jordanian misunderstandings over the Gulf War.

U.S. officials or United Nations inspectors, who caught and halted truckloads of embargoed construction supplies from Iraq headed for Iraq. Jordanians discovered the forged UN clearance papers.

Despite this, some of the Jordanian media pundits denounced what they saw as a craven attitude of their government toward imagined U.S. punishment. But the subject was soon dropped in favor of the debate in the business community over looming new taxes.

The problem for King Hussein, as for Mr. Clinton, is raising revenue. Jordan has no oil, few salable minerals, and growing but still sparse manufactures. By speaking frankly about excesses and abuses of such Arab regimes as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, once benefactors, and more recently about Saddam, King Hussein has further receipt of what he calls "charity." Jordan is on its own financially.

King Hussein deserves careful attention in Washington: both to his views on the need for more active U.S. involvement to re-energize the sagging Arab-Israel peace talks, and on the formidable challenge of Islamic activism, one which he, almost alone among Arab rulers, is successfully facing by co-opting the Islamists into a democratic system.

Physicists In a Tunnel To Nowhere

By John Lukacs

PHOENIXVILLE, Pennsylvania — "Boondoggle" is a relatively new American word. Originally a leather lanyard worn by Boy Scouts, in the 1930s it was applied by critics of the New Deal to "useless tasks performed by recipients of its doles."

The proposed supercollider in Texas, at \$8.4 billion, may be one of the greatest boondoggles of all time. But the main problem concerns something more fundamental than cost. The supercollider is a 53-mile circular tunnel that would accelerate atomic particles at very high speeds, smashing atoms into smaller and smaller bits. Many of its proponents tend to argue, among other things, that science may discover the smallest building block of the universe and that the universe can be explained by a Grand Unified Theory.

Both assumptions are outdated. The reduction of the universe to an essential basic particle was first attempted in the 5th century by Democritus, who gave us the name and theory of the atom, establishing it as the basic unit of matter. Democritus was a materialist: He believed that the human soul itself consists of nothing but atoms. Plato did not believe a word of that. He shouldn't, either. Consider only that Democritus thought the atom was absolutely indivisible.

Especially when it comes to subatomic particles, we cannot speak of "nature" or of "matter" but only of situations that occur during and because of our observations of matter. It is impossible, as Werner Heisenberg proved with his Uncertainty Principle, to exclude the observer from what he observes.

Given sufficient money (and I assume, voltage) the supercollider may or may not "produce" the basic unit of the universe, while it will create more subatomic situations that may be formulated mathematically. But more and more mathematical formulas about subatomic matters consist only of untested and untestable assumptions, all of them theoretical and abstract.

The belief that the universe is "written in the language of mathematics" is not only wrong, it is entirely outdated. "What is there exact in mathematics except its own exactitude?" Goethe wrote. He was right, as mathematicians in the 20th century have confirmed.

We ought at least to consider the possibility that 100 or 200 years hence people may laugh at the pretensions of some of our scientists, as well as of our gullibility at the end of the 20th century.

My argument is not simply that it is not given to humans to explain everything, including the universe. When human beings recognize that they cannot create everything and cannot see everything and cannot define everything, such limitations do not impoverish but enrich the human mind. They mark the evolution of our consciousness.

Nearly 50 years ago, the French Catholic writer Georges Bernanos said that the atom bomb was "a triumph of technique over reason." Fifty years from now, rats may scurry through the 50 miles of tunnels under Texas hardpan and a few tourists may gape at the remnants of the supercollider, at the ruins of a monument to unreason.

The writer, author of "The End of the Twentieth Century and the End of the Modern Age," contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Murder in Siam

PARIS — A French agent has been murdered in Siam, and the French Government has at once ordered the Naval Squadron in the Far East to make a cruise off the coast. Details of the murder are not to hand, but ambush and treason are suspected. The French press demands prompt and energetic action.

1918: View of Suffragists

PARIS — Among the changes which this war has brought about none is more striking than the change of attitude toward women's suffrage. Before the war a "suffragist" was regarded as an anarchist in petticoats, to be pitied as a pathetic creature under lock and key as a criminal. Usually they were homey, which was an additional drawback. It is now realized

that the Immaties are those who demand women's political sagacity and the criminals those who refused them a voice. As President Wilson said, "the full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world, which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not be complete until women are admitted to the suffrage."

1943: Japanese Attack

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE — [From our New York edition:] A force of about 120 Japanese bombers and fighter planes attempted to attack Guadalcanal on June 16 but American fighters shot down 77 planes in a major air victory. Only six American fighters were lost. The damage to Guadalcanal was minor. The headquarters spokesman said the Japanese bombing succeeded in hitting only two vessels, one a Liberty-type cargo carrier and the other a smaller ship. The cargo vessel was beached for salvage, while nine men were killed on the smaller ship.

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An Open Gate Can Keep O...

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OPINION

An Open Gate in Germany Can Keep Out Xenophobia

By William Safire

BERLIN — The lights may not be going out all over Europe, but the gates are surely slamming in the faces of immigrants and asylum-seekers.

As recession bites, xenophobes use foreigners as scapegoats. In France, a de-meaning "zero immigration" is proclaimed as a goal; in Germany, the asylum law compensating the world for accepting refugees from Hitler has been repealed. Who gets the blame for unemployment, crime, homelessness? Outsiders.

Take the subway to the Kotbusser Tor stop in the Kreuzberg district of this German city, and you find yourself in "Little Istanbul."

Turks live here, 130,000 of them; Turkish "guest workers" and their families make up a third of the 6 million foreigners living in Germany. Some were born here, most speak German, and the menus on the walls of cafes advertise Turkish food in two languages. (I had a minipizza, a combination of two other languages.) The neighborhood is respectable.

The shut-the-gates argument breaks down under the weight of the German "law of blood" — that parentage determines what makes a German.

lower-middle-class, near what used to be the wall, but the hardworking residents are fearful and resentful.

No wonder: Neo-Nazi thugs have been firebombing immigrants all across Germany. The rush of immigration by asylum was admittedly getting out of hand. Most of the newcomers were refugees from poverty, not political persecution, and added to the social burden and intergroup hostility.

But the shut-the-gates argument breaks down under the weight of *ius sanguinis*, the German "law of blood." This notion holds that parentage — the right conferred by the blood line — determines what makes a German. It preceded, but is allied to, Hitler's "master race" fulminations and his search for poisoning "Jewish blood."

Under this concept of citizenship, non-Germans in far-off lands who can show ancient Germanic family ties can claim a "right of return" to the fatherland, while children born in Germany to Turkish workers face bureaucratic obstacles. In the past decade, as many of these "Germans by blood" have been taken in as those seeking asylum; the ingathering was intended.

In this day and age, such "ethnic purity" is an insult to the rest of humanity, as many Germans admit. Pressure is

building to further geographically restrict the law of blood and to make naturalization more open to people like the workers of "Little Istanbul."

But here one runs into blood and irony. The agitation in this community, as in Turkish enclaves throughout Germany, is not for German citizenship but for dual citizenship. Longtime resident Turks, regular taxpayers, with children born here, want the right to vote in German elections and complete equality with their neighbors — to which they are surely entitled — but then they want something more. They want to be Turkish citizens at the same time.

Few Turks apply for German citizenship because they would lose property rights in Turkey. The answer to that injustice is not to demand dual citizenship from Germany, but to demand that the Turkish government stop penalizing its emigrants.

I have not been a Helmut Kohl enthusiast. The chancellor's begging for a visit by President Ronald Reagan to SS graves in Bitburg lest his government fall was shameful; his toleration of the Libyan poison-gas buildup by German companies was worse.

But it seems to me the German government is being unfairly burdened with creating a conflict of interest on citizenship. Respect for ethnic heritage is one thing; dual loyalty is another. If a Turk chooses to be Turkish-German — with the right to vote and run for German office — that citizen should not also be a Turk. In a major speech Wednesday, Mr. Kohl restated his opposition to the demands for dual citizenship.

"Ich bin Berliner" was the proud boast of free men under siege. An immigrant living in Little Istanbul willing to make the painful choice of national allegiance should be given the opportunity to do so — that "I am a German." And Germany should open the gate.

The New York Times

Brawlers, Hear This! Golf Is Just the Cure

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — At about the same moment two Sunday afternoons ago but on different playing fields, the grubbier and the loftier in America's sporting world were on view.

In Baltimore's Camden Yards stadium, a pitcher for the Orioles fired a fastball into a Seattle Mariners batter. A 60-man free-for-all followed and the pummeling and dirt-wrestling lasted 20 minutes. It ranked as one of baseball's meanest fights ever, yet

'You're here for just a short visit. So don't forget to stop and smell the flowers along the way.'

many of these rowdies boasted afterward that it had been a proud moment for team solidarity. There are just wars and, now, just brawls.

That afternoon in Minifield Village, Ohio, two professional golfers — Payne Stewart and Paul Azinger — ambled arm in arm off the 18th green at the Memorial Tournament. They had spent the previous four hours in head-to-head competition. Mr. Stewart led most of the round and seemed the sure winner coming up the final fairway. Then Mr. Azinger, playing a miracle shot, holed from a greenside bunker for the victory.

The contrast between baseball belligerence and golfing gentlemanliness sharpens the coming weekend's delight in the U.S. Open at the Baltusrol Golf Club in New Jersey. Even aside from the majestic landscape sports of Baltusrol, the U.S. Open is aristocracy's democratic moment: Play well in two quali-

fying rounds and you get a tee time. Of the major professional sports, golf alone retains the lyrical innocence with which it began centuries ago, among some Scottish herdsmen slapping the gutta-percha ball around the bonny banks. Golf alone, despite huge purses, has remained immune from the violence and vulgarity that have turned other sports into spectacles of sanctioned mayhem.

The game, as Andrew Carnegie believed, is an "indispensable adjunct of high civilization." No other group of professionals is self-ruled by an honor code in which players commonly call penalties on themselves. Golf etiquette prevails. Can football etiquette or hockey etiquette be imagined? Golf has no Charles Barkley, who has spit at fans. It has no John McEnroe, the obscenely-shouter, nor enforcers, late-hitters or self-absorbed clods who moan that they aren't paid enough.

I could be dreaming — my annual reverie on U.S. Open weekend — but I can't imagine any loath behavior being tolerated for long by the 30 million golfers in the United States. This isn't a claim of saintliness for them, only a belief that once the peaceableness of a golf course is embraced, who would dare disturb it by pulling a Barkley?

When failure occurs — a breakdown in swing mechanics or a lapse in concentration, the most dreaded of golf's sins — anger is turned inward, where it accomplishes nothing but channels it.

In "To the Linksland," a memoir of golf adventures, Michael Bamberger, a sportswriter for The Philadelphia Inquirer, tells of becoming a caddy on the PGA tour in 1985: "When I got out there, I discovered that the pros were a lot like us; they were worried about



hooked drives and pushed irons and stubbed putts, just like you and me. The chief difference was their standards. I remember caddyding for a tour player who became enraged after fouling a simple shot. He had intended to draw a 7-iron shot and keep the ball 20 feet below the hole but instead the shot faded and finished 20 feet above the hole. He turned red and purple and declared publicly his worthlessness. He grabbed the putter from me and fumed; all his

temporary hatred for the game into effort and sank that 20-footer. Do you think he smiled after the birdie? He did not. Oh, I loved being out there." That's one part of the game the pros on the PGA tour and in the U.S. Open need to work on: smiling. About the only time you'll see a smile is when someone licks out with a hole-in-one, and not always then if the ball dropped into the cup from the left side when it should have come in from the right.

Today's nonsmilers need to remember the philosophy of Walter Hagen, who won the Open in 1914 and 1919 and was probably the most jovial champion the event ever had. "Never hurry and don't worry," he said. "You're here for just a short visit. So don't forget to stop and smell the flowers along the way."

What the louts and brawlers of other sports need is a touch of golf therapy. Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Go Back to Peacekeeping in the Somali Quagmire

In only five days, Operation "Influx Punishment" has wasted much of the political capital that Operation Restore Hope won for the United States during five difficult months in Somalia. By blindly supporting the United Nations attempt to impose Old Testament justice on General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, the United States has practically leaped into the quagmire it carefully avoided earlier. The effect will be to delay Somalia's political reconciliation indefinitely. Just as important will be the repercussions in other international trouble spots — Bosnia, Cambodia, Sudan.

The Somalia situation is not yet hopeless, but quick action is needed: 1. Call off punitive action against "troublemakers" and focus again on saving lives. Forget about arresting or neutralizing General Aidid. Concentrate instead on protecting international personnel and relief workers. Reimpose traditional peacekeeping engagement rules. Return fire only when fired upon. 2. Forget about forcing the warlords to disarm. Their heavy weapons aren't the problem; it's the thousands of small arms in the hands of young thugs and freebooters that cause most of the mayhem. Somalia will lay down their arms when it's safe to do so — that is, when they have reached a genuine political understanding about their country's future.

3. Get the political process moving again, but stay out of the way. Stop trying to shape the outcome. Avoid playing arbiter or appeal judge. Oblige Somalis to sort out their differences among themselves. Offer neutral mediators or facilitators if they will take them. 4. Suspend all nonemergency foreign aid projects. The lure of economic aid brings out the worst in Somali politicians. Make clear that there will be no outside help to rebuild institutions and infrastructure until Somalis themselves find the political will to work together. TRUSTEN FRANK CRIGLER, Boston. The writer was U.S. ambassador to Somalia from 1987 to 1990.

GE Took No Shortcuts

Regarding "GE Lights a Painful Path to Prosperity" (Business/Finance, June 8): The implication that General Electric's revitalization in the 1980s involved a large increase in debt and a decline in research and development is incorrect. GE today is one of a handful of companies with a triple-A rating. We retained this rating throughout our restructuring. Likewise, at the end of one decade of restructuring, in 1990, our R&D spending was at record levels. The statement that GE "had the money to try its way out of its obligations" to employees is misleading. What is true is that GE had both the time and the

money to provide as soft a landing as possible for employees who left GE as part of our restructuring. Many of the employment reductions were through sales of businesses in which the former General Electric employees transferred employment to the purchasing company. In cases where plant closings were necessary, we pioneered a program of improved benefits designed to bridge long-service employees to retirement or provide training and job placement assistance to shorter-service employees. BRUCE BUNCH, Manager, GE Corporate Media Relations, Fairfield, Connecticut.

Impossible Mission

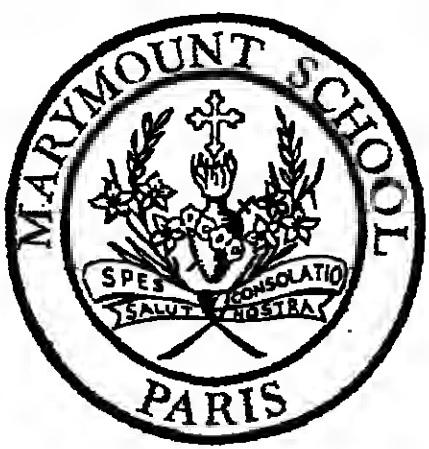
In the event of U.S. military intervention, Bosnia will be much like Vietnam. The soldiers who are sent there will get themselves killed in record numbers. Those who don't die will receive the world's scorn when it turns out that they are unable to accomplish a mission that is impossible in the first place. DAVID T. ZABECKI, Bexbach, Germany. I see why the Americans don't intervene in the former Yugoslavia. Didn't they do the same ethnic cleansing with the Indians of North America? H. J. GROEN-WECHGELAER, Glengarriff, Ireland.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

Upward Mobility Means Soaring Prices

Asia's middle classes continue to expand at an amazing rate, creating an explosion of new consumers looking for better lifestyles. A key ingredient of this lifestyle is property.

Across the region, developers can barely keep up with demand for luxury houses and condominiums. As a result, prices are soaring to levels never before seen in the region.

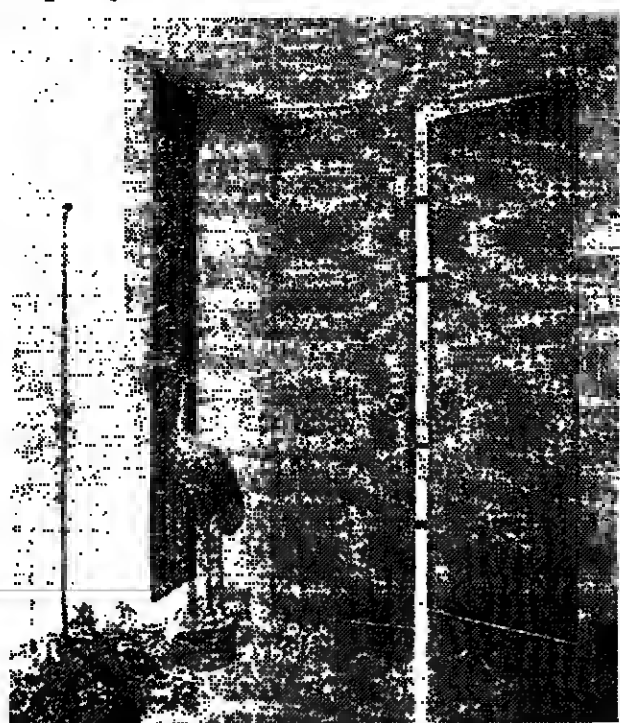
Slowdown misses luxury market

Recently released figures from the Asian Development Bank put 1992 economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region at 6.1 percent, with expected growth of more than 7 percent a year over the next two years — a bright outlook when compared to a world forecast of 1.5 percent growth in 1993.

Throughout the region, brisk economic activity has resulted in enormous wealth creation. In Singapore, where the economy grew 7.1 percent in the first quarter of 1993, the 1990 census revealed that households took home twice as much in real income in 1990 as they had 10 years before — the number earning \$3,200 or more a month has increased sevenfold, to almost 16 percent of the population.

Though over 80 percent of the population lives in public housing, only 13 percent of Singaporeans lived in executive-level flats in 1980; by 1990 this figure had changed to 40 percent.

Edmund Tie, managing director of Jones Lang Wootton, Singapore, says,



Elegance in Singapore: the entrance to high-rise luxury at an Ardmore Park development.

"The residential property market in Singapore has grown from strength to strength since the end of the Gulf War."

In particular, the average price of luxury apartments has increased at a compound rate of 13 percent per annum between 1988 and 1992, as compared with 11 percent for medium-sized units in prime districts and 9 percent for large apartments in non-prime areas.

Existing luxury apartments are now trading for \$470 per square foot and upward, while new top-end developments are fetching \$530 per square foot. While rents in Singapore have generally been under pressure since late last year, luxury apartments seem to be unaffected — due mainly to the large numbers of expatriates entering Singapore with corporate housing packages. A four-bedroom luxury apartment in a good area now commands anywhere between \$5,000 and \$8,125 a month.

Luxury property is a favorable investment, with rental yields of between 4 percent and 5 percent, compared to local returns on fixed deposits ranging from 1.75 percent to 2.5 percent. Mr. Tie is quick to point out that with inflation at 2.3 percent, there is a real negative return from holding onto cash in Singapore. Housing loans are relatively inexpensive in the city-state, averaging around 5 percent.

With such a buoyant market, the number of residential units is expected to more than double this year. But Mr. Tie reassures

investors that of the 14,260 condominium units scheduled for this and next year, only 27 percent are to be located in the prime residential districts and only 4 percent will have over 2,000 square feet of floor space. The supply of luxurious apartments will remain limited.

In Indonesia, the government has pledged a 1993 growth rate of above 6 percent. Apartments in Jakarta, the capital, are now commanding higher rentals than office space — \$19 to \$31 per square meter per month as compared to \$13 to \$15 for prime office space. Nevertheless, demand for rental apartments is still quite healthy, with 91 percent take-up (registering a decline of only 3 percent despite the completion of a number of new projects). Between 20 percent and 30 percent of the new leasing goes to expatriates.

Sale prices of premier residential projects are ranging from \$1,700 to \$2,500 per square meter. The three-bedroom units of the luxurious Permata Hijau development designed by Singapore-based Dallas architects Wilson and Associates were all sold for \$367,000. The two-bedroom units are being offered for \$258,000. Yields are currently running at 13 percent to 14 percent.

Jones Lang Wootton reports new caution on the part of the investor in Indonesia due to recent controversy involving developers who do not follow the correct building legalities, which may result in slowdowns in project implementations. Also, the reduction in the number of approved foreign investments in the country is a further source of concern as it will affect demand by expatriates. Government efforts to further liberalize the economy



Modern furniture combines with statuary in stylish Waterfall Gardens, Singapore.

may ease this apprehension.

In Hong Kong, despite the looming handover to China in 1997 and banks lowering their mortgage lending ratio from 90 percent to 70 percent, residential property prices continued to soar, registering an overall increase of 28.3 percent in 1992. The residential rental market also grew, by 22.5 percent. The comparative slowdown in the Hong Kong residential sales market from June onward last year barely touched the luxury end of the market. Some developments are sold out even before the advertising launch date.

In early 1992, the average prices per square meter for three luxury residential developments handled by Jones Lang Wootton were \$5,300, \$5,422 and \$4,518. Later in the year, some of those same units were resold for \$6,256,

\$6,951 and \$5,839 per square meter respectively.

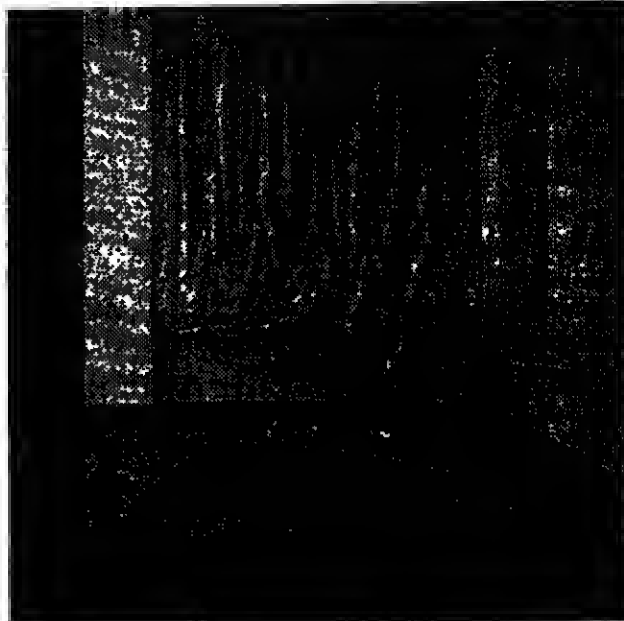
During the third quarter of 1992, an 11-house development in the prestigious Peak area of Hong Kong Island achieved rentals ranging from \$13,303 to \$16,532 per month, with 70 percent of the development leased within the first three months of its launch. The first phase of a lavish eight-house development on the island's south coast was sold within two days, with the houses fetching between \$3.2 million and \$3.4 million.

Investment yield in Hong Kong has been set at an attractive 6 percent to 7 percent, but the supply of large new luxury units is decreasing. Some developers are now building smaller units in traditional large luxury unit areas to compensate for the ever-increasing scarcity of land and to attempt to keep prices within the \$387,000 to \$646,000 range.

Hong Kong could be seen as a volatile market. When trying to predict the future, property investors should weigh the possible repercussions of issues such as increasing domestic interest rates and spats with China over such matters as the new airport project. On the other hand, there is Hong Kong's limited land space and its obvious position as the link between China and the rest of the world.

Thailand's growth rates slowed to 7.5 percent in 1992, due mainly to the effects of political upheaval. The previous four years had seen growth of 9.5 percent to 13.2 percent.

This economic growth has produced a surge of consumers who want to upgrade their living stan-



Italian marble in the flooring of an entrance adds to the warmth of teak parquet in bedrooms and living rooms. This represents luxury, Singapore-style.

dards. To meet this demand, new residential units grew an estimated 25 percent per annum between 1987 and 1991, resulting in about 400,000 new units in Bangkok and surrounding metropolitan areas.

The condominium market in Thailand is still relatively immature. Tradition-

Condos win favor in Thailand

ally, Thais favor single dwelling units, but limited land and the worsening traffic situation in Bangkok is forcing them to move to centrally located condominiums. Additionally, as in most of Asia, an influx of expatriates is adding to luxury condominium demand.

Hong Hua Thong, Asia director of Jones Lang Wootton, warns that Bangkok's luxury condominium market is highly speculative at present and that this has distorted true demand. Prices have been pushed to a level that may not be sustainable. For example, developments such as New House in Soi Somkid are asking up to \$3,360 per square meter.

Until recently, heavy demand from expatriates

resulted in a tight supply situation in the leasing market. Virtually all developments could be assured of 100 percent occupancy, and rents rose 70 percent between 1987 and 1990.

Mr. Hong believes that if planned developments do get completed (barring cement shortages and high interest rates) there will be an ample supply of accommodation in the next few years. So investors should be choosy and seek good-quality accommodation.

Malaysia, which is going through a period of economic reconciliation following many years of boom, still tops the region in economic growth, achieving GDP growth of 8 percent in 1992, with expectations of similar growth this year.

Over 2,000 luxury condominium units are scheduled for completion this year, with expected yields of 8 percent to 13 percent. The Kuala Lumpur market is experiencing a sales slowdown, however, and take-up rates may be even worse than last year, when they dropped to about 50 percent. Housing is expected to fare better, provided that interest rates are kept between 9 percent and 11 percent.

According to Jones Lang Wootton research, gross rental values for a 110 square meter to 165 square meter unit last year ranged from under \$2,000 and \$2,800. Gross capital value for 110 to 165 square meter units was \$140,000 to \$200,000.

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In Germany, Little Room but Lots of Profits

The upper end of Germany's real-estate sector is continuing to manifest buoyancy. Vacation areas are registering the largest appreciations in value as individuals seek inflation-proof investment opportunities for their increasingly large personal fortunes.

Demand high for vacation homes

For home purchasers, Garmisch-Partenkirchen is Germany's most expensive city. A home in a "normal" neighborhood in this town of 27,000 now costs close to 1 million Deutsche marks (\$625,000), placing this Alpine resort ahead of such long-time residential real-estate price-leaders as Munich, Stuttgart and Frankfurt and the up-and-coming Berlin.

Joining Garmisch-Partenkirchen in the upper reaches of Germany's real-

estate markets are such fellow resorts as Lindau (on the Lake of Constance), Sylt (an island in the North Sea) and Berchtesgaden (at the eastern end of Germany's Alps), according to Ring Deutscher Makler, Germany's association of realtors.

Demographics and geographical limitations are keeping Germany's residential real-estate sector a "seller's market." Luxury real estate has directly profited from this restricted supply of property and from the skewed fundamentals of Germany's finances.

In 1992, Germany's residential real estate appreci-

ated in worth by some 3.6 percent, according to Wiesbaden's Auffs real-estate franchising group. Preliminary reports for the first half of 1993 indicate "price stability at a high level," as one trade journal put it.

"A growth rate of something under 10 percent" is the realtors' association's forecast for the luxury real-estate market in Germany in 1993, down a bit from the growth rates of between 12 percent and 15 percent routinely recorded during the past few years.

All segments of Germany's residential real-estate sector are governed by the economics of scarcity. Western Germany's population has grown by nearly 4 million persons over the last four years, according to the country's federal office for statistics. Most are between 21 and 35 years of age, "a home-seeking group," as the statistics office describes them.

This influx has exacerbated an already serious shortage of housing in Germany, which is Europe's second most densely populated and most strictly zoned country. Nowhere are the zoning laws more restrictive or the supply of housing more finite than in prime vacation areas, which are bent on preserving their rural, uncluttered looks.

A plot of land in Garmisch-Partenkirchen would have cost 25 percent more on the average at the end of 1992 than at the beginning of the year — if you could have found a tract for years," says a young radiologist from the area, "because we wanted to build a new house. There was literally nothing available."

The homemaker's dilemma is an investor's delight. "Move your money into property," advises a recent headline in *Impulse*, Germany's authoritative business monthly. Echoing the gen-

eral consensus, the magazine compares luxury real estate's ongoing rise in value with the dispiriting returns to be achieved from financial investments. Securities now yield a paltry 2 percent to 3 percent in real terms (after deducting Germany's rate of inflation of over 4 percent from yields hovering below the 7 percent mark). Income from investments is now also subject to a new 30 percent tax.

In spite of the recession, Germans have more money to invest. Per capita net worth (including both parts of the country) rose by a healthy 7 percent in 1992, bringing its citizens' total net worth to 3.65 trillion DM.

Over the last decade, an apparently insatiable demand for high-quality housing has also pushed up prices in such hot downtown areas as Munich-Schwabing, Berlin-Wilmersdorf and Frankfurt-Westend. Here, however, the era of 30 per-



Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany's most expensive city.

cent annual rises in rents and condominium purchase prices seems to have come to an end. For the first time, local newspapers report slackness in the upper end of the downtown residential market (apartments larger than 120 square meters and renting for more than 3,000 DM a month). With

paradoxically enough, that threatens to cool down Germany's luxury real-estate market.

Always interested in visiting foreign countries, Germans are now increasingly considering purchasing vacation quarters outside Germany. This decision is based on two trends: real-estate prices have declined in such vacation favorites as Spain, the United States and Italy; and the Deutsche mark, though it has slipped in the past month, remains near its all-time highs against other major currencies.

The result is that buying abroad has become a credible, highly competitive alternative. An example: a completely renovated farmhouse in Tuscany (with surrounding grounds) costs about 150,000 DM, less than a single-room apartment in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Terry Swartzberg

Buyers Are Shopping Around in the South of France

The French Riviera's wealth and desirability as a vacation spot has not made the luxury real-estate market immune to the bad weather the market has been suffering for the past three years.

The Côte d'Azur is a special real-estate market. With its sun, sea, great natural beauty and *beau monde*, the French Riviera attracts holiday-home buyers from around the world. Most of the clients of real-estate agents dealing in luxury properties are foreigners, with Italians predominating. Buyers come from as far away as Hong Kong, Taiwan and Australia, and even some Russians are reportedly looking at luxury properties. Naturally, the current downturn doesn't affect this market as it would a market for primary homes.

Brian Grocock, manager of Monaco real-estate agents John Taylor, says that there is no general pattern of sales or rentals in either Monaco or France. "There is a little bit of activity," he says, "but with the emphasis on 'little'."

According to Mr. Grocock, the oversupply of properties for sale has resulted in a material reduction in prices during the last three years. Coupled with lower interest rates, this has encouraged certain investors to consider a property acquisition since they feel that this is a good opportunity to purchase either a fine apartment in Monaco or an attractive secondary residence in France.



In Cannes, a pool, elegant pillars and a superb sea view add up to Riviera luxury.

"However," says Mr. Grocock, "since buyers are very selective and are only prepared to commit themselves at low prices, it is not easy to close deals. In France, there has recently been some activity at the top end of the market, with several substantial sales at realistic prices. There have also been some transactions in Monaco, which continues to attract high-net-worth individuals due to the fine quality of life and the taxation advantages."

Mr. Grocock believes that there will be a further fall in interest rates and an end to the recession by spring 1994, which would result in a gradual increase in real-estate activity. Pierre Geig, owner of Prestige Immobilier in Cannes, says, "Things are

very quiet. The outlook for 1993 is not very good. We are hoping that the change of government will be favorable, but we are still waiting," he says.

Prestige's turnover is 40 percent of what it was three years ago, and properties are going for bargain prices, some 25 percent to 30 percent less than they were three years ago. "Houses in the 20 million

franc bracket are now going for 12-14 million," says Mr. Geig. "Apartments in good locations that were 7 to 8 million francs are now going for 4 to 5 million."

Most of his clients now are French people buying primary homes. Foreign buyers are nowhere to be seen. "The British have vanished," says Mr. Geig. "The Germans have disappeared. The Swedes don't exist anymore. The Italians are dropping out because of the devaluation of their currency."

Down the road in Mougins, Keith Meredith, owner of Coast & Country, says that there are three categories of properties that are holding up well: the very best, the cheapest and those with the best value for money. "Anything else has no chance right now," he says.

Coast & Country is an international agency that specializes in quality properties around Cannes. Its customers are primarily foreigners. In one recent deal, the company sold the Villa Blanche, a large property overlooking the Bay of Cannes, for 26 million francs to Saudi buyers.

Among the agency's current offerings are three prime Côte d'Azur properties: a 400-square-meter Florentine-style villa in Villefranche with a view of Cap Ferrat, two gardens, swimming pool, four bedrooms and an independent caretaker's apartment, sell-

ing for 15.8 million francs; a 340-square-meter apartment in a 19th-century chateau, located in the prestigious Californie section of Cannes, with a sea view, swimming pool, four bedrooms and 300 square meters of grounds, selling for 10 million francs; and a 640-square-meter house in Mougins set in a 2-hectare park with a sea view, swimming pool with waterfall and six bedrooms, selling for 30 million francs.

Mr. Meredith also handles rentals for Le Club Mougins, a hilltop suite-hotel in the medieval village of Mougins with 60 luxurious duplex apartments, all with terraces. Full hotel services are available if desired.

Mr. Meredith points out that the state of the economies of foreign countries has a strong effect on the health of the local market. "Foreigners from countries where the economies are not doing well are likely to put their holiday homes in the South of France on the market first."

While the relatively strong French franc is not helping sales in the country, Mr. Meredith contends that the slump has not been as severe as it is in Britain, where prices were wildly inflated. "That doesn't happen in France," he says.

He predicts that the current slowdown will result in a new attitude toward real estate. "People will buy for pleasure and hold on to their property," he says. There won't be the huge speculation we have seen in the past. There will be a more stable approach."

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio

Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio
IBM	1.20	3.8	12.5
Microsoft	0.00	0.0	18.0
Apple	0.00	0.0	15.0
Oracle	0.00	0.0	14.0
Sun	0.00	0.0	13.0
Lucent	0.00	0.0	12.0
Motorola	0.00	0.0	11.0
Intel	0.00	0.0	10.0
Comcast	0.00	0.0	9.0
Verizon	0.00	0.0	8.0
AT&T	0.00	0.0	7.0
WorldCom	0.00	0.0	6.0
Sprint	0.00	0.0	5.0
Qwest	0.00	0.0	4.0
Level 3	0.00	0.0	3.0
Southwest	0.00	0.0	2.0
Delta	0.00	0.0	1.5
American	0.00	0.0	1.2
United	0.00	0.0	1.0
Southwest	0.00	0.0	0.8
Delta	0.00	0.0	0.7
American	0.00	0.0	0.6
United	0.00	0.0	0.5
Southwest	0.00	0.0	0.4
Delta	0.00	0.0	0.3
American	0.00	0.0	0.2
United	0.00	0.0	0.1

Stock	Price	Change
IBM	120.00	+1.50
Microsoft	180.00	+2.00
Apple	150.00	+1.00
Oracle	140.00	+1.50
Sun	130.00	+1.00
Lucent	120.00	+1.50
Motorola	110.00	+1.00
Intel	100.00	+1.50
Comcast	90.00	+1.00
Verizon	80.00	+1.50
AT&T	70.00	+1.00
WorldCom	60.00	+1.50
Sprint	50.00	+1.00
Qwest	40.00	+1.50
Level 3	30.00	+1.00
Southwest	20.00	+1.50
Delta	15.00	+1.00
American	12.00	+1.50
United	10.00	+1.00
Southwest	8.00	+1.50
Delta	7.00	+1.00
American	6.00	+1.50
United	5.00	+1.00
Southwest	4.00	+1.50
Delta	3.00	+1.00
American	2.00	+1.50
United	1.50	+1.00

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Sun	130.00	+1.00
Lucent	120.00	+1.50
Motorola	110.00	+1.00
Intel	100.00	+1.50
Comcast	90.00	+1.00
Verizon	80.00	+1.50
AT&T	70.00	+1.00
WorldCom	60.00	+1.50
Sprint	50.00	+1.00
Qwest	40.00	+1.50
Level 3	30.00	+1.00
Southwest	20.00	+1.50
Delta	15.00	+1.00
American	12.00	+1.50
United	10.00	+1.00
Southwest	8.00	+1.50
Delta	7.00	+1.00
American	6.00	+1.50
United	5.00	+1.00
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United	1.50	+1.00

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Verizon	80.00	+1.50
AT&T	70.00	+1.00
WorldCom	60.00	+1.50
Sprint	50.00	+1.00
Qwest	40.00	+1.50
Level 3	30.00	+1.00
Southwest	20.00	+1.50
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AT&T	70.00	+1.00
WorldCom	60.00	+1.50
Sprint	50.00	+1.00
Qwest	40.00	+1.50
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Verizon	80.00	+1.50
AT&T	70.00	+1.00
WorldCom	60.00	+1.50
Sprint	50.00	+1.00
Qwest	40.00	+1.50
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Delta	7.00	+1.00
American	6.00	+1.50
United	5.00	+1.00
Southwest	4.00	+1.50
Delta	3.00	+1.00
American	2.00	+1.50
United	1.50	+1.00

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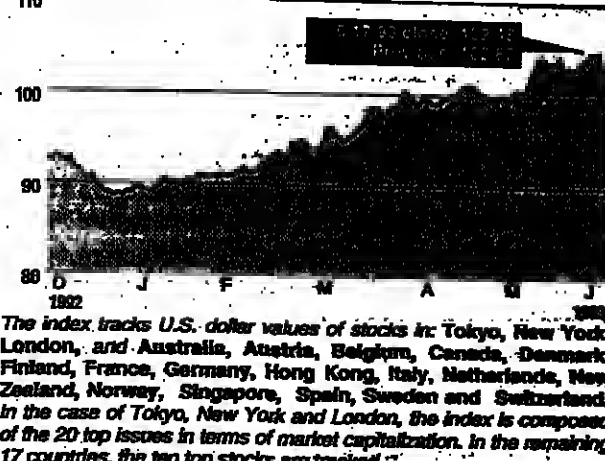
BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Friday, June 18, 1993

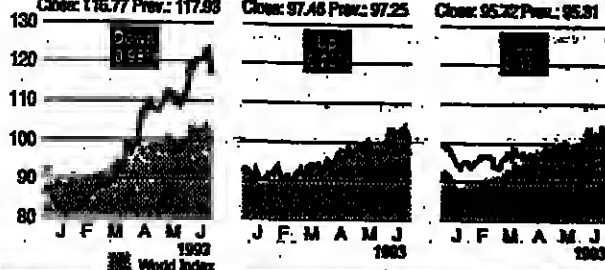
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THE TRIB INDEX 102.48

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.



Industrial Sectors	Th. class	Prn. class	% change	Th. class	Prn. class	% change	
Energy	104.22	103.67	+0.53	Capital Goods	100.48	100.91	-0.43
Utilities	110.08	110.86	-0.76	Raw Materials	100.82	100.96	-0.14
Finance	108.19	108.66	-0.47	Consumer Goods	86.23	87.83	-0.46
Services	111.30	111.62	-0.29	Miscellaneous	102.47	103.07	-0.58

Price Cuts Lift Some French Wines Amid Industry Gloom, a Few Bright Spots Appear

By Philip Crawford
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Mediocre vintages, oversupply and prices held low by recession have troubled the once-luxurious French wine industry. But producers are fighting back. Many of the industry, whose sales will gather this weekend in Bordeaux for the global wine trade's biennial extravaganza, Vinexpo, is still depressed. The premier, or fût, prices were 40 percent below 1990 levels. Beaujolais is still reeling from one of its worst price slumps ever.

And the Champagne market? Just ask one of the 245 workers at Moët & Chandon, the biggest producer, who have been told they will lose their jobs in the next 18 months, or the 89 being dismissed by Pommery. In a bid to boost sales, which have been slipping for years, 21 Champagne houses have struck a deal with restaurants around France to cut prices as much as 25 percent beginning this fall.

But demand and prices for certain French labels may be turning a corner despite increasing competition from Italian, Californian, Chilean and Australian wines, some wine-market analysts say. At least one crucial export market, the United States, is picking up.

French industry leaders, meanwhile, will spend this week at Vinexpo trying to figure out what the market needs most. The answer, some suggest, is liquidity. "We lowered prices in order to stimulate the market, and it's working," said Sylvie Cass-Ro-

many big-name properties are still swash in back stocks that cost a small fortune to maintain. "Price cuts like that don't necessarily spell disaster for the champagne," said Robert Barton-Clegg, a wine broker based near Paris. "But some properties still have three or four vintages in stock. They're into banks for large amounts for their storage facilities. They need to sell wine."

The overall quality of the 1991 Bordeaux vintage is "pretty bad," said Mr. Barton-Clegg, and the vintage of 1988 through 1990 were excellent, he added, which influenced the price escalation of those years.

In Beaujolais, things appear to be looking up after a disastrous 1992, which saw the 1991 vintage's wholesale price fall from 2,000 to 1,000 francs a barrel between June and September. Some analysts blame the collapse on a panic mentality.

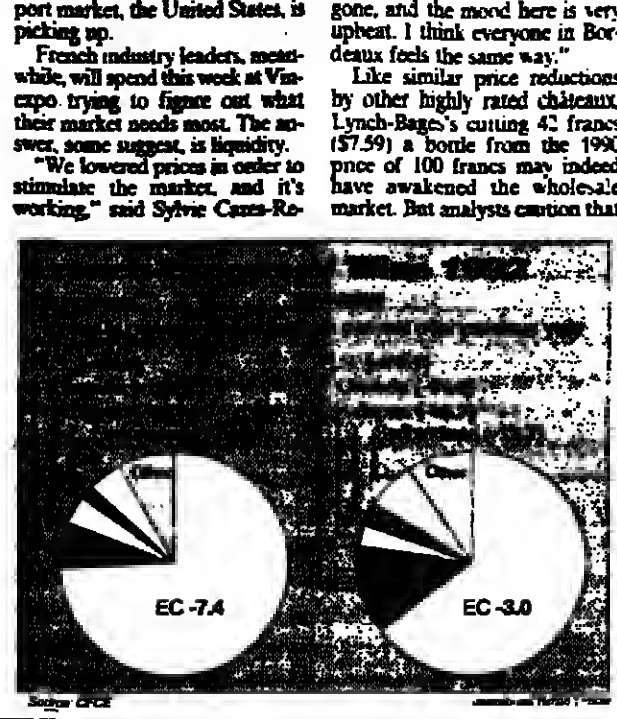
"The '92 crop was huge, but cellars were still full of unsold '91," said Etienne Akar, a broker for the Beaujolais negociant Paul Beaudet. "Everyone feared that

prepare for international economic summit meetings in the 1980s. Bankers who know him well say he will stress the need for monetary stability as strongly as Mr. Schlesinger and in much blunter terms than his professional predecessor.

Like Mr. Tietmeyer, Mr. Gaddum is a member of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, and he was party chairman in Rheinland-Palatinate, the chancellor's home state, from 1969 to 1971.

For the next 10 years, he was finance minister of the state, serving under Mr. Kohl, then state prime minister. Afterward, Mr. Gaddum was minister for federal affairs in the state until 1985, when he became president of the Rheinland-Palatinate central bank.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, APX)



U.S. Trade Gap With Japan at 5-Year High

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Confounding forecasters, the U.S. trade deficit widened again in April to \$10.49 billion, as the imbalance with Japan climbed to its highest level in more than five years and its third-highest on record.

The Commerce Department report was seen as likely to increase friction between the two countries as President Bill Clinton prepares for the Tokyo economic summit meeting less than three weeks away.

The deficit with Japan grew moderately to \$3.5 billion, despite a slight reduction in imports of new cars that suggested American producers were at least holding their own with the aid of a surging yen.

Although the widening of the overall merchandise deficit was not large — only \$35 million from a March level that was revised upward — most analysts were surprised that the deficit did not narrow substantially following a huge jump that had carried it to a four-year high and was thought to have been temporary.

[The government also announced that the share of Japan's semiconductor market held by foreign manufacturers fell to 19.6 percent in the first quarter, from 20.2 percent in the final three months of last year, Reuters reported. A 1991 U.S.-Japanese agreement called for Japan to open up 20 percent of its market to foreign suppliers by the end of 1992.]

Exports and imports each declined about \$500 million for the month, imports from a record \$49.3 billion that Ronald H. Brown, the commerce secretary, had called a "one-month deviation."

Mr. Brown called the trade results disappointing, a reflection, he said, of the fact that economic recovery is taking shape in the United States while the economies of its main trading partners remain for the most part in the doldrums.

Surprised as they were, most analysts appeared to take the report in stride, noting among other things that exports continued to be quite vigorous and that the weak dollar, which should eventually

help shrink the deficit with Japan, had initially magnified it.

Michael P. Niemira, an economist at Mitsubishi Bank in New York, noted that exports were up 5.5 percent over the first four months.

Some analysts also pointed to customs data for May indicating that the next report on merchandise trade, due July 16, will show a markedly smaller deficit.

Michael Englund of MMS International, an analytical firm, calculated customs receipts for imported goods fell 18 percent last month.

Bonn Says U.S. Treaty Overrides EC

The Associated Press

BONN — Germany told the European Community in a letter Thursday that it could not participate in any trade war with the United States because of a 1984 bilateral treaty.

Written by Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt, the letter could further inflame a trans-Atlantic dispute.

Washington and the Community accuse each other of using discriminatory rules in awarding contracts for telecommunications equipment, and have leveled sanctions.

EC officials were infuriated last week when the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said the United States would exclude Germany from its sanctions because Bonn had said it would not discriminate against U.S. companies bidding for German contracts.

The EC Commission warned Germany that an agreement with the United States could make Germany liable to court action.

In the letter to Sir Leon Brittan, the EC foreign trade commissioner, Mr. Rexrodt said, "There is no German-American agreement." But he also said the 1984 treaty with the United States took precedence over EC law.

Gaddum Favored as Bundesbank Deputy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Finance Minister Theo Waigel on Thursday proposed Johann Wilhelm Gaddum, a member of the Bundesbank's directorate, for the post of vice president of the central bank, German government officials said.

One official said the nomination of Mr. Gaddum, who is currently responsible for money- and credit-market operations at the bank,

would be part to the next meeting of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's cabinet.

Mr. Gaddum, 63, a longtime friend and political associate of Mr. Kohl, is known as an anti-inflation hardliner and a critic of the European Community's Maastricht treaty. He has been a Bundesbank director since 1986. If appointed vice president, he will be asked to serve until 1996.

A Finance Ministry official said that on Oct. 1, as expected, the current vice president of the Bundesbank, Hans Tietmeyer, is to take over the president's job from Helmut Schlesinger, who is retiring.

The ministry official said Mr. Waigel had also suggested that Edgar Meister, 55, finance minister of the state of Rheinland-Palatinate, be appointed a member of the Bundesbank directorate for a term

of eight years. Mr. Meister is a member of the opposition Social Democratic Party.

The seven-member directorate is the Bundesbank's executive board. It is joined by the presidents of the nine regional central banks to form the central bank council that sets German monetary policy at meetings every two weeks.

At its meeting Thursday, the council, as expected, left its key interest rates unchanged. The German discount rate remains at 7.25 percent and the Lombard emergency financing rate at 8.50 percent.

Both Mr. Tietmeyer and Mr. Gaddum have close links to Mr. Kohl but are regarded as independent thinkers.

Mr. Tietmeyer, who has been at the Bundesbank since 1989, served as Mr. Kohl's "sherpa," helping

Thinking Ahead The 'Foreign' Investment Fallacy

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In pressing Japan to lower its trade barriers, Washington has gotten its priorities wrong way around. The Clinton administration is trying the Japanese to import more American-made goods and is relying heavily on a weak dollar to make them more attractive.

But a much better long-term solution — both to the Japanese surplus and to U.S.-Japanese trade friction — would be to push for more American investment in Japan. And that means talking the yen down rather than up, so as to make Japanese assets cheaper.

That approach is unacceptable to leading members of the administration, notably Robert B. Reich, the labor secretary, who believes that the prime aim should be to create jobs in the United States, not abroad.

Mr. Reich was among those behind a recent switch in U.S. policy to give higher priority to foreign companies investing in the United States than to American companies investing in other countries.

The policy, like similar propositions by previous administrations, is basically meaningless. The U.S. government has no way of implementing it. But it betrays a lack of understanding that in today's "globalized" economy, U.S. foreign investment actually helps to create jobs in America.

Economists are discovering a new meaning to the old saying "trade follows the flag" — now it's a flag on a factory, not on a gunboat. Many Americans think that if Japan builds a car plant in the United States, the plant's output replaces exports from Japan itself and thus reduces the U.S. trade deficit. Instead, new studies suggest that the more one country invests in another, the more it is likely to export there.

Indeed, in some circumstances, says Geza Fekete, a special advisor to the U.S. trade representative, foreign investment is actually a "precondition for trade."

Japan's massive investments in the United States are boosting Japanese exports of parts and machinery, just as the huge investments in Europe

Volkswagen To Cut More German Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WOLFSBURG, Germany — Volkswagen AG said Thursday that group unit sales had fallen 12 percent in the first five months of 1993 and that it would have to cut more jobs in Germany than the 12,500 already announced.

Daniel Goedevert, group deputy chairman, gave "worst-case conditions" as the reason for the increased job cuts but said he could not provide more details yet. He said the group's sales totaled 1.34 million vehicles in the January-May period, while sales of Volkswagen and Audi cars in Germany were down 22 percent.

Volkswagen has already agreed with unions to cut 12,500 of its 130,000 employees at the parent company in Germany by the end of 1994. Worldwide, Volkswagen wants to cut more than 36,000 of its 280,000 jobs by the end of 1997.

In Stuttgart, meanwhile, Daimler-Benz AG confirmed a report that its profit could leap next year to as much as 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.2 billion).

Daimler's chief financial officer, Gerhard Lienz, based his optimism on high expectations for the group's Mercedes-Benz AG luxury car subsidiary, which this month launched its new C-class compact series, the successor to the 190-series sedans.

(AFP, Bloomberg, AP)

The Science of Investment

The keys to the science of investment can be hard to find. You need to know where to look and what to look for.

AHL is one of Europe's leading quantitative investment research companies. It is part of the 210-year-old E D & F Man Group whose Funds Division has launched more than 40 derivative funds worldwide with approximately one billion U.S. dollars under advice.

AHL applies powerful, statistical techniques to the analysis of market behaviour. It has a ten year track record showing an average annual compound rate of return of over 20%.

AHL has taken its tried and tested approach, improved it and applied it separately to the world's most exciting market sectors. On June 1,

we are launching four open-ended funds: AHL Currency Fund, AHL Commodity Fund, AHL Capital Markets Fund and AHL Real Time Trading Fund.

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* Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	DM	FF	LYR	JPY	A\$	S\$	Yen
American	1.00	0.75	1.93	166.67	33.33	108.00	0.70	0.70	100.00
British	1.33	1.00	2.54	219.56	44.44	154.29	0.70	0.70	133.33
French	0.06	0.05	0.10	1.00	6.55	166.67	0.01	0.01	6.55
German	0.52	0.48	1.00	8.25	1.93	100.00	0.01	0.01	100.00
Japanese	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.00
Australian	1.43	1.07	2.23	193.53	38.71	126.00	1.00	1.00	143.00
South African	1.27	0.95	2.00	170.00	34.00	117.00	1.00	1.00	127.00
Swedish	1.36	1.02	2.13	180.00	36.00	120.00	1.00	1.00	136.00
Spanish	1.66	1.24	2.63	225.00	45.00	150.00	1.00	1.00	166.00
Italian	1.36	1.02	2.13	180.00	36.00	120.00	1.00	1.00	136.00
Portuguese	200.48	149.48	300.96	250.96	50.19	167.26	1.00	1.00	200.48
Israeli	1.80	1.35	2.70	225.00	45.00	150.00	1.00	1.00	180.00
South Korean	1.80	1.35	2.70	225.00	45.00	150.00	1.00	1.00	180.00
Thai	1.80	1.35	2.70	225.00	45.00	150.00	1.00	1.00	180.00
Chinese	1.80	1.35	2.70	225.00	45.00	150.00	1.00	1.00	180.00
Indonesian	1.80	1.35	2.70	225.00	45.00	150.00	1.00	1.00	180.00
Philippine	1.80	1.35	2.70	225.00	45.00	150.00	1.00	1.00	180.00
Singapore	1.80	1.35	2.70	225.00	45.00	150.00	1.00	1.00	180.00
Malaysian	1.80	1.35	2.70	225.00	45.00	150.00	1.00	1.00	180.00
Other Dollar Values									
Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Argentine	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Australian	1.43	1.07	2.23	193.53	38.71	126.00	1.00	1.00	143.00
Canadian	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chinese	1.80	1.35	2.70	225.00	45.00	150.00	1.00	1.00	180.00
French	0.06	0.05	0.10	1.00	6.55	166.67	0.01	0.01	6.55
German	0.52	0.48	1.00	8.25	1.93	100.00	0.01	0.01	100.00
Japanese	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.00
Swedish	1.36	1.02	2.13	180.00	36.00	120.00	1.00	1.00	136.00
Spanish	1.66	1.24	2.63	225.00	45.00	150.00	1.00	1.00	166.00
Swiss	1.48	1.11	2.22	182.50	36.50	119.00	1.00	1.00	148.00
Thai	1.80	1.35	2.70	225.00	45.00	150.00	1.00	1.00	180.00
UK	0.75	1.00	1.33	177.78	35.56	111.11	1.00	1.00	75.00
US	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Dollar Values									
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day
Forward Rates									
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day
Forward Rates									

Key Money Rates

United States	Class Prev.	British	Class Prev.
Discount rate	5.00	Bank base rate	4.00
Prime rate	6.00	Call money	5% 5%
Federal funds	3.25	3-month interest	5% 5%
3-month CD	2.75	6-month interest	5% 5%
6-month CD	2.50	9-month interest	5% 5%
9-month CD	2.25	12-month interest	5% 5%
1-year CD	2.00	18-month interest	5% 5%
1-year Treasury bill	1.75	24-month interest	5% 5%
2-year Treasury bill	1.50	3-year interest	5% 5%
3-year Treasury bill	1.25	4-year interest	5% 5%
5-year Treasury bill	1.00	5-year interest	5% 5%
10-year Treasury bill	0.75	10-year interest	5% 5%
30-year Treasury bond	0.50	15-year interest	5% 5%
Source: Reuters, Liberty Bank			

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MARKET DIARY

Shares of Airlines Take a Pounding

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — A late burst of computer-driven buy orders pushed blue-chip stocks higher Friday, but airline shares were hammered after the parent of American Airlines made an ominous statement about earnings.

The rally in blue chips was tied to Friday's quarterly options and futures expiration, as institutional investors reinvested cash from expiring contracts in underlying stocks.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended 10.24 higher at 3,521.89. Declining stocks outpaced advancing ones by a narrow margin on the New York Stock Exchange.

Big Board volume was a moderate 233 million shares traded. The Dow Jones transportation index fell 16.38 to 1,491.52 as a result of what Michael Metz, chief market strategist at Oppenheimer & Co., called "the bloodbath in the airlines."

AMR Corp., parent of American Airlines, warned that second-quarter profit would be less than expected. That came one day after USAir Group made a similar gloomy forecast.

AMR lost 4% to 61 1/2. Delta Airlines fell 1 1/2 to 48 1/2. UAL Corp., parent of United Airlines, declined 5/8 to 12 1/2.

Mr. Metz said the airline debacle drove "another nail in the coffin" for investors who focus on rising corporate profits. He said stocks were "bumping up against the top of the trading range," and added that he expects prices to slide later this summer.

James Andrews, first vice president in charge of institutional trading at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia, disagreed. "Everything is set up to start a nice summer rally," he said, as investors look past flat second-quarter earnings and anticipate higher profits in the September quarter.

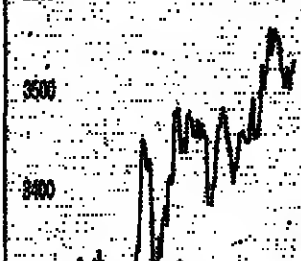
Technology stocks suffered throughout the session from a recent spate of profit warnings and concern about future earnings growth. Latt dropped 3/4 to 56 1/2, Hewlett-Packard fell for a second day, down 2 1/2 to 81, and Apple Computer dropped 1 to 41 1/4.

Specialty retailers were hurt by a slump in Toys 'R Us amid second-quarter sales well below analysts' expectations. Toys 'R Us finished down 2 at 37.

PepsiCo Inc. gained 1 1/4 to 36 1/2 as evidence grew that boxes were behind most, if not all, of the reports of syringes in cans of Diet Pepsi around the United States.

Circus Circus Enterprises Inc. rose 1 1/2 to 60 1/4 after the operator of casino hotels declared a 3-for-2 stock split.

The Dow



Daily closing of the Dow Jones industrial average

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Active stocks including Homeshield, World's Best, and others.

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Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Index, Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. for Dow Jones Averages including Industrial, Composite, and Utility.

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Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. for Market Sales including NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

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U.S. FUTURES

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A Profit Letdown at American Air

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — AMR Corp., parent of American Airlines, said Thursday that its second-quarter earnings would be significantly lower than analysts expect.

Industry analysts had predicted that American would earn \$75 million in the second quarter. But a spokeswoman, Andrea Rader, said that figure would "be significantly below that."

"Our traffic is improving, but not to the extent we would like," Ms. Rader said. "Our international traffic is very weak, especially in Europe."

Michael J. Durham, a senior vice president at AMR, said May traffic was lower than forecast with more weaknesses expected through June.

Thrifits Enjoyed a Record Quarter

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — U.S. private-sector savings-and-loan associations earned \$1.76 billion in the first quarter of 1993, the highest total since the government began collecting quarterly data in 1984, the Office of Thrift Supervision said Thursday.

The first-quarter results were 14 percent above the \$1.54 billion that thrifits earned in the first quarter of 1992, even though the industry has continued to shrink.

The first-quarter results marked the ninth consecutive quarter of profitability for the industry, a turnaround made possible by the multi-billion-dollar taxpayer-funded bailout that followed the lending excesses of the 1980s. Thrift profitability in the quarter reflected a favorable interest-rate spread and a decline in troubled assets.

Reader's Digest Is Restructuring

PLEASANTVILLE, N.J. (Reuters) — Reader's Digest Association Inc. said Thursday that its U.S. unit would be reorganized as a separate operating company, as part of a restructuring.

The new company, Reader's Digest USA, will join the publisher's U.S. books and home-entertainment business and its U.S. magazine operations.

International operations will be split into two business groups, Europe and Pacific. The company said the change was necessary because of the size and growth of its international operations, which account for almost 60 percent of its total worldwide profits and revenues.

A company spokesman said the reorganization had been in the works for years, but the announcement was "hastened" by a drop in U.S. sales.

Earnings Slip at Adobe Systems

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California (UPI) — The computer-software company Adobe Systems Inc., citing increased investment spending, reported earnings Thursday of \$14.5 million for its second quarter ended May 28, off 4.6 percent from the year-ago quarter.

Second-quarter revenue for Adobe, which released its much-awaited Acrobat software earlier in the week, rose 14 percent to \$79.6 million. The stock rose 37.5 cents to close at \$69.37 a share in over-the-counter trading.

Operating expenses were up a sharp 28 percent to \$43.7 million. "Our expense levels, through somewhat increased, reflect our investments in technology and market development required for our emerging businesses," said John Warnock, chairman and chief executive.

Adobe's Acrobat is designed to simplify communications between office computers, making it practical to distribute electronic versions of reports, newspapers and books, complete with artwork, photographs and typefaces.

For the Record

Timken Co. will begin building a \$120 million steel-bearing plant in Asheboro, North Carolina, after a 21-month delay due to uncertain economic conditions.

Procter & Gamble Co. will close juice-products factories in Findlay, Ohio; Mount Dora, Florida; and Chicopee, Massachusetts, over the next 20 months.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. and its machinists union reached a tentative contract agreement, averting a strike.

Infinity Broadcasting Corp. of New York is to buy KRTH-FM in Los Angeles from Beasley Broadcast Group for \$110 million cash.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

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U.S. FUTURES

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press (Continued)

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

INTERNATIONAL

Table of international stock prices including columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes various international stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

GIANTS: Endangered Species in South Africa

Continued from Page 1. As Western companies, bowing to stockholder pressure, divested themselves of their South African holdings, the giants consumed them. Sanlam snapped up Mobil Oil's local unit and called it Engen. Anglo bought the units of Barclays Bank and Ford Motor Co. And so on. The major groups built sprawling edifices using pyramids of holding companies or a besque of crosscor ownership that enabled them to keep control without being majority shareholders. Nearly 10 percent of the stocks listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange produce nothing; they exist only to hold controlling shares of other companies. Critics say the economy has suffered severely from this inbreeding: inflated prices, sclerotic corporate bureaucracy, neglect of research and development and a secretive corporate culture. Corporate executives and some academic supporters disagree. They contend that bigness is necessary to marshal the capital for such big projects as sinking new mine shafts, and diversification is important to level out the cycles created by fluctuations in the gold price. But independent analysts say the diminishing of white corporate control is inevitable, and Sanlam has just moved ahead of the pack. "The Sanlam board has seen the writing on the wall, both politically and economically," said Malcolm Stewart, a broker at the Johannesburg firm of Kaplan & Stewart. He spoke of signs that other groups had quietly begun to reshuffle their holdings in ways that might prestage divestitures. "They're all doing it to some degree, but they're not admitting it," he said. "What I find most incredible is that it's Africans who are leading it." "We have two critical problems," said Tito Mboweni, the congress's chief economist, "one being the concentration of economic power, the other being the lack of competition." Mr. Mboweni argues that the economic might of the cartels gives them undue influence over government policy. "They have a massive capacity to corrupt the future state," he said. "They cannot last."

Brokers See Profits This Year

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS June 17, 1993

The merged symbols indicate frequency of quotations: daily (d); weekly (w); bi-weekly (bi); monthly (m); quarterly (q); semi-annually (sa); annually (a); not available (n/a); not applicable (n/a).

Large table of International Funds with columns for Fund Name, Share Price, and other details. Includes various fund categories like Bond, Equity, and International.

AMEX Thursday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press (Continued)

AMEX advertisement featuring the text 'AMEX Thursday's Closing Tables' and 'See Profits This Year' with a large graphic of a car.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

SPORTS U.S. OPEN

Hoch Shoots 66, 4 Under Par, for The Early Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SPRINGFIELD, New Jersey — Scott Hoch finished with a flourish and Masters champion Bernhard Langer was just glad to get started at the U.S. Open Thursday.

Hoch shot 4-under-par 66 for the early first-round lead at the Open, saying he had found the remedy for his ailing game. Langer needed more serious medical attention.

Langer suffered a recurrence of an old problem on Tuesday when he strained the muscles in his neck. He was unable to swing a club Wednesday and was in the PGA fitness center Thursday morning, taking treatment.

"It's a little bit better but not O.K.," Langer said after about a half hour on the driving range this morning. "I'm going to try it."

Through five holes he was three over par.

His caddie, Peter Coleman, said Langer "is swinging half a swing, but he'll give it a go."

While Langer was still receiving treatment, Coleman said: "It sounds to me from the way he's talking that he feels better today than he did yesterday. So that's a big plus."

Hoch, meanwhile, already had started what promised to be an assault on par at Baltusrol.

He carded 1-under 33 on the front side and 3-under 33 on the back, with birdies on both of the finishing par-5s, the 17th and 18th holes.

"The Band-Aid I picked today worked," said Hoch, who has missed the cut seven times this year, including last week at the Buick Classic in Harrison, New York. "I shot a good score today, but I've just been treading water this year."

Hoch said the difference in his round was putting.

"Even when I was 40 or 60 feet away, I left them so close I just had tap-ins," he said.

"This closest Hoch has ever come to winning the U.S. Open was 1991 when he was sixth.

Even after his 66, he still didn't sound confident.

"It's the first round," he said. "I've known people who have led the tournament and missed the cut. If I was playing good coming in here and I was confident and shot a 66, I still wouldn't let myself think about winning. I'm just thrilled to be here talking to you guys."

Hoch's caution is understandable. He has been struggling since he had orthoscopic surgery on his left shoulder in December 1991. Rehab kept him out of tournaments until May 1992.

That season was a disaster. He finished 146th on the money list for his worst year since 1981.

Things got better this year, with two Top 10 finishes in 11 events and \$99,646 in prize money. But he's still not the same player who was No. 10 on the money list in 1989 with \$670,680.

"I've had some decent tournaments, but it's nothing to make anybody worry coming into this," he said. "I didn't even hear my name mentioned among the favor-

ites, and there was a reason for it." Lee Janzen shot 3-under 67 with a birdie at 18.

Janzen, who won the Phoenix Open earlier this year and tied for third in the Westchester Classic last week, made five birdies with putts of 20 feet or less, but he also bogeyed two holes.

"I aimed away from trouble," Janzen, 28, said after missing only one fairway. "I've been trying to become a better driver this year."

U.S. Ryder Cup players Fred Couples and Corey Pavin were at 68 with Mike Smith.

With about a quarter of the field finished only three other players were under par. Former U.S. PGA Champion Wayne Grady of Australia, Mike Weeks and Bill Glasner were all at 69.

Larry Nelson, the 1983 Open champion and a double winner of the PGA Championship, was among those matching par in the morning.

Former Masters and British Open champion Sandy Lyle also finished at even par, thanks to a birdie at 17 and an eagle on 18. Ian Baker-Finch of Australia also shot 70.

Masashi Ozaki was among those who shot 71.

At 73 were Curtis Strange, Hale Irwin, Larry Mize, while Seve Ballesteros of Spain carded 76 and Mark O'Meara struggled in with an 80.

Many of the favorites had afternoon tee times. They included Greg Norman of Australia, defending Open champion Tom Kite, leading money-winner Paul Azinger, 1991 Open winner Payne Stewart, and Vijay Singh of Fiji, who won the Buick Classic last week.

"I've always felt I could win this championship," said Norman, who ended a 1½-year slump by winning the Canadian Open last year. "I do like the golf course, and if you feel comfortable, you can forget your mistakes more easily. I feel very good about my chances to win here."

This is the seventh Open at Baltusrol, and the last two, in 1980 and '87, were won by Jack Nicklaus. No European has won the Open since Tony Jacklin of England in 1970, and the last foreign champion was David Graham of Australia in 1981.

Several golfers have theorized that European players are unaccustomed to usual Open conditions — heavy rough and greens guarded by rough and bunkers. In Europe, golfers are more often able to roll the ball onto the green, and they will be able to do that at Baltusrol.

"Whether you're European, Japanese, American or Australian doesn't matter," Norman said. "We've had a wonderful love affair in this country with soft greens and soft fairways, because of irrigation."

"At Baltusrol, when it plays firm and fast like it is now, you can roll the ball. Golf balls are round, right? They're meant to be rolled. We're all capable of rolling a ball on a fairway."



Bernhard Langer lining up a putt. He had strained the muscles in his neck and was doubtful to play.

McDowell 3-Hits A's, Wins 10th

The Associated Press
 Jack McDowell picked up right where Wilson Alvarez left off in Oakland, and the results were consecutive shutout victories for the Chicago White Sox.

"It's not hard to win when these guys pitch the way they did," Frank Thomas said after McDowell pitched a three-hitter to beat the Athletics, 4-0, Wednesday and became the major league's first 10-game winner.

Alvarez threw a three-hitter and struck out a career-high 11 in another 4-0 Chicago victory Tuesday night.

"McDowell had his great stuff today and Wilson had his great stuff last night," said Thomas, who was the major league's first 10-game winner.

AL ROUNDUP

had three hits and drove in two runs Wednesday. "If these guys keep pitching like that, it's going to make it very interesting."

McDowell (10-4) gave up two singles to Rickey Henderson and a two-out double in the eighth to Craig Paquette. He walked two and struck out a season-high eight in his second shutout and fifth complete game of the season.

Blue Jays 4, Mariners 0: John Olerud's sacrifice fly broke a score-

Henderson Steals a Record, From Japan

The Associated Press
 OAKLAND — The Athletics' Rickey Henderson, already the major league's stolen-base leader, has added another milestone: the world record.

He stole second base after singling in his first at-bat Wednesday, giving him 1,066 steals. That put him one ahead of Yutaka Fukumoto, who stole 1,065 bases from 1970 to '88 in the Japanese League. Fukumoto, in pregame ceremonies, threw out the first ball and presented Henderson with gold-plated running spikes.

The game between the White Sox and the A's was stopped while Henderson uprooted the base. He later gave it to Fukumoto as a keepsake.

"He said he would come to the States when I got

to the point of passing him and he kept his word," said Henderson, who first met Fukumoto 10 years ago during a tour of Japan by American all-stars.

"When I first saw him, I strongly felt this was going to be the guy who broke the record," Fukumoto said. "Then when he stole 130 bases" in 1982 "I knew it would happen."

Henderson passed Lou Brock to become the major's all-time base stealer when he got his 939th on May 1, 1991, against the New York Yankees.

"The way he stole bases added a lot of excitement to the way baseball was played in Japan," Henderson said of Fukumoto. "What he did for Japan was the same as what Lou Brock and I have done over here."

less tie in the ninth and Jack Morris pitched a five-hit shutout as Toronto won in Minneapolis.

Morris, who entered the game with a 9.91 ERA and hadn't pitched into the eighth inning all year, got a season-high seven strikeouts and didn't walk a batter. He allowed only one runner past second base in his first shutout since June 11, 1992.

Olerud, who singled in the fourth to stretch his hitting streak to 21 games, drove in Devon White, who opened the ninth with a single off Scott Erickson. White was bunted to second by Luis Sojo and went to third on Paul Molitor's hard single to center.

After Erickson hit Joe Carter to load the bases, Olerud drove in the first run. Tony Fernandez's single scored Molitor and Ed Sprague drove in two more runs with a single.

Erickson and Morris, two pitch-

ers who were instrumental to the Twins' 1991 World Series championship, matched zeroes through the first eight innings.

Erickson, dragging a 5.86 ERA into the game, struck out nine in 8½ innings. He faced the minimum 12 batters through the first four innings and gave up only three hits through eight innings before getting knocked out in the ninth.

Royals 5, Mariners 1: Greg Gagne, who started the day in a 0-for-15 rut, went 4 for 4, singling during a two-run fourth and singling again in a three-run ninth as David Cone pitched a four-hit shutout for eight innings and Kansas City won in Seattle.

Indians 8, Tigers 2: Paul Sorrento hit a two-run homer during a six-run third that gave Cleveland its victory in Detroit. The Indians are 10-26 on the road, the worst mark in the majors.

Red Sox 7, Yankees 1: Mike Greenwell, who began the game in a 4-for-35 slump, hit a three-run homer in the first as Boston won at Yankee Stadium. The Red Sox had lost nine of their last 10.

John Dopper and Greg Harris teamed on a three-hitter as Dopper won for the first time in eight starts on the road.

Brewers 7, Orioles 2: Greg Vaughn drove in three runs with two hits as Milwaukee, playing at home, beat Baltimore ace Mike Mussina. The Orioles lost for only the second time in 14 games.

Vaughn hit run-scoring doubles in the first and seventh innings. He has 12 RBIs in the last six games.

Angels 5, Rangers 2: Gary Disarcina drove in three runs with three singles as Chuck Finley out-pitched Kevin Brown and California won at home against Texas.

Major League Owners Expand Playoffs to 8 Teams in 1994

The Associated Press
 DENVER — The owners of major league baseball teams voted Thursday to expand the playoffs for the first time in 25 years, doubling the teams that qualify to eight starting in 1994.

The proposal passed by a vote of 26 to 2, officials said.

"The format is not exactly set," said the Colorado Rockies' chairman, Jerry McMorris. But, he added, "It makes for more excitement in the game, more fan interest."

Owners still must decide whether teams in the first round will play within their divisions or cross divisions in the league. And, the new playoffs, in whatever form, still must be approved by the Major League Baseball Players Association.

"I think Dick Ravitch has to talk to the player's union," McMorris said, referring to management's chief negotiator.

The new format sets up the possibility of World Series games in November in 1996.

The committee examining schedule formats recommended, by a 4-3 vote on Wednesday, that teams stay within their divisions in the best-of-5 first round playoff that would start next year. The committee previously had leaned toward a format in which the first-place team in one division would play the second-place team in the other.

"There's a slight preference that you should maintain the identity and autonomy of the division," said John Harrington of the Boston Red Sox, the committee chairman. The American League's pres-

ident, Bobby Brown, and the National League's president, Bill White, said Wednesday their leagues appeared to favor the recommendation.

"To be frank, this, hopefully, is going to produce more fans at ballparks in August and September and higher TV ratings," Harrington said.

The committee voted, 5-2, against having the division winners in each league joined by the two teams with the next-best records regardless of division.

"We felt that was kind of unfair to the fans," Harrington said, explaining there could be a geographical imbalance.

The season would remain at 162 games over 182 days, with a balanced schedule, and first-place teams would be home for the final

three games of the first round. Harrington acknowledged that teams with losing records could win the World Series.

"The possibility is there and you can't deny that," he said. "But it's an extremely long shot."

Under this format, Game 7 of the World Series would be scheduled for Oct. 30 in 1994 and Nov. 3 in 1996. However, baseball officials tentatively plan to split each league into three divisions starting in 1995 and adopt a new schedule format.

McMorris said there was increasing talk about expansion, but decisions probably would be postponed until after collective bargaining this winter.

"Expansion would help fix a lot of problems in baseball today, and that would include scheduling," McMorris said.

Bonds' 2-Out Drive Breaks Dibble, Reds

The Associated Press
 Against intimidating reliever Rob Dibble with the San Francisco Giants down to their final out, what did Barry Bonds do?

If you said he homered to tie the game, and that the Giants won, 6-5, in the 10th inning Wednesday night in Cincinnati, you're right.

So, what did baseball's \$43 million man have to say for himself?

If you guessed "nothing," you're right again. He snooded reporters away in the clubhouse, saying he wanted to read a magazine.

As for Dibble, who frequently loses his composure in the face of failure, he was nowhere to be found after having blown saves in his last two appearances.

Others had to do the talking for both.

"Barry takes Dibble deep the other way—you're not going to see that too many times," said Will Clark, who singled home the go-ahead run in the 10th. "It's one of those situations where if you keep giving the middle of our lineup enough chances, one way or another we're going to come through."

Dibble, struggling to get back his control after five weeks on the disabled list with a broken arm, got the first two outs in the ninth as he tried to protect a 4-3 lead.

His first pitch to Bonds was outside. The next was a fastball over the plate. Bonds lined it to left-center for his 19th homer.

"With one swing of the bat, Barry puts us back in the game," Clark said. "We've proven to ourselves that time after time with one swing or maybe two swings, we're right back in the middle of things. Tonight was a perfect example."

The Giants hit four bases-empty homers. The other three homers came off starter Jose Rijo, two by Dave Martinez and one by Matt Williams, who remains tied with Bonds for the NL lead with 19.

Clark and Williams hit two-out, run-scoring singles off Bobby Ayala to give the Giants their seventh victory in nine games. Rod Beck pitched the 10th and allowed a run, but got his 20th save.

Expos 4, Phillies 3: Mike Lansing drove home the winning run with a sacrifice fly in the 16th in Montreal after Philadelphia had tied at 3 in the ninth on Lenzy Dykstra's two-out solo homer.

Sean Berry homered and drove in two runs for the Expos.

Brewers 5, Mets 2: Jeff Blauvelt's two-run homer keyed a four-out first and Greg Maddux pitched a three-hitter as Atlanta handed visiting New York its 11th loss in 13 games.

Blauvelt's fifth homer came after Pete Schourek walked Otis Nixon to open the inning. It was Nixon's first plate appearance and start since June 3.

Astros 5, Padres 4: Scott Servais homered and hit an RBI single while pitcher Mark Pomagala homered and won his fourth straight

NL ROUNDUP

game as Houston, playing at home, ended a five-game losing streak.

Fred McGriff had a two-run homer and three RBIs for San Diego.

Cardinals 3, Pirates 2: Torrid Bernard Gilkey had three hits and an RBI as St. Louis handed visiting Pittsburgh its seventh consecutive loss.

Gilkey singled twice, doubled home the tie-breaking run in the fifth and stole a base. He tied his career-high with four RBIs on Tuesday night and was 6-for-12 in the three-game series.

Rockies 7, Dodgers 6: Charlie Hayes and Daryl Boston hit solo home runs as Colorado beat visiting Los Angeles for the first time in six games.

The Dodgers rallied for four runs in the ninth inning, capped by Cory Snyder's three-run homer.

Andres Galarraga tripled in three at-bats for Colorado, and he batted .433.

Cubs 6, Marlins 4: Ryne Sandberg drove in three runs as Chicago swept its first series this season, and handed visiting Florida its first sweep.

DENNIS THE MENACE

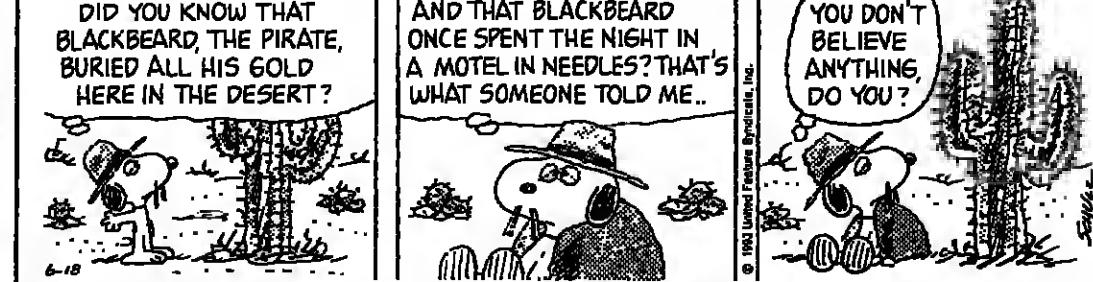


JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
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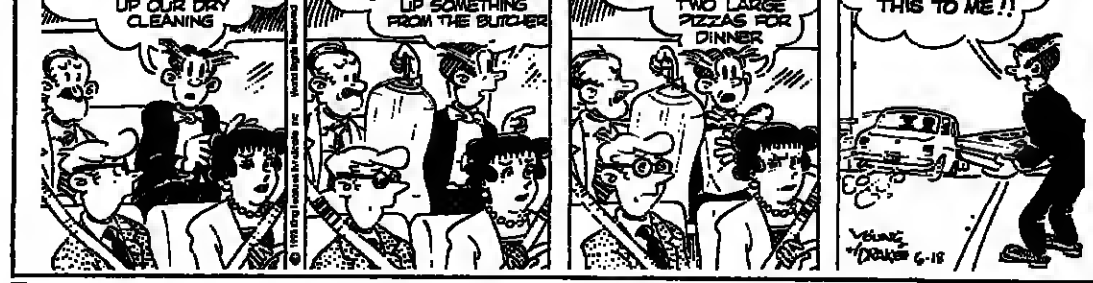
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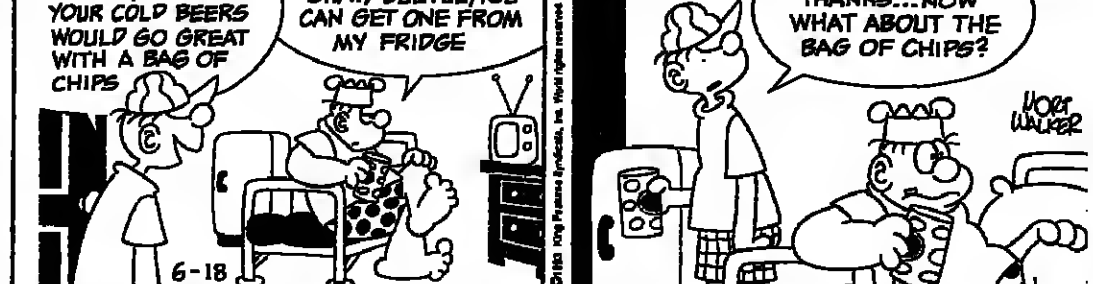
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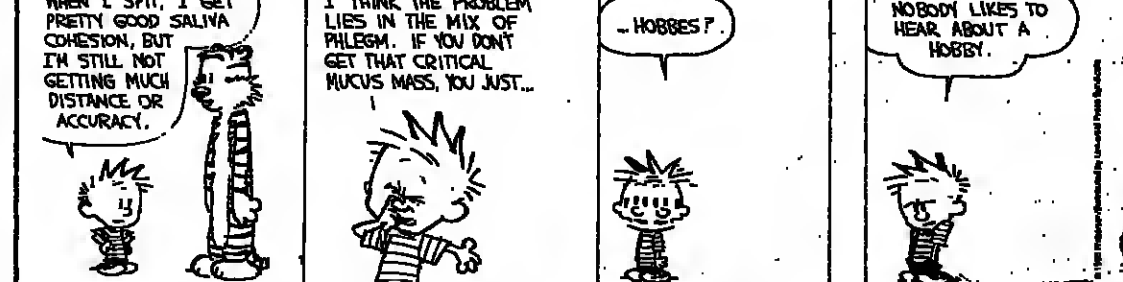
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SPORTS NBA FINAL

UEFA Adds 9 States In Eastern Europe Way Also Opened for Israel

GENEVA — Soccer's European governing body admitted nine new members from eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union on Thursday and approved a statute change to allow Israel to join.

A special UEFA congress unanimously granted full membership to Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Belarus, Armenia and the former Yugoslav republics Slovenia and Croatia.

The Czech Republic and Slovakia were admitted on the assumption that FIFA, the world body, will approve them in 1994. That is considered a formality.

With those two teams, UEFA now has 45 member associations. A UEFA committee, after checking stadium conditions and war risks, will decide next month which countries can enter the July 14 first-round draw for next season's European club tournaments.

Russia, Ukraine, Slovenia and what was then Czechoslovakia seem to be the last season's European Cup, Croatia, Georgia and Albania were barred after UEFA raised them unsafe areas.

A special UEFA group will resume work next month on streamlining club competitions to deal with the large number of new entries. It is expected to unveil new proposals after a meeting the day before the first-round draw.

The congress also agreed to open UEFA to non-European members, a move to allow Israel to join formally. Israeli clubs played in their first European Cup last season.

In a related matter, UEFA's president, Lennart Johansson of Sweden, said that the European Community had raised last season's objections to a complex new set of UEFA rules on telecasting matches.

UEFA members had voted Wednesday for changes in an effort to reach a compromise between the EC's free competition rules and the wish of national associations to control when soccer is telecast, mainly to avoid TV competition with national championship games.

But the EC is concerned the new rules deny clubs the right to bargain freely with broadcasters.

UEFA's general secretary, Gerhard Aigner, called it a "misunderstanding" and Johansson said he hoped negotiations with the EC

Jordan's 55-Point Show Puts Bulls Up, 3-1

Suns Run Out of Rallies With Seconds Left



Michael Jordan, who left the Suns' Richard Dumas agape, was spectacular from start to finish.

CHICAGO — Having gotten another incomparable performance by Michael Jordan, who scored 55 points, the Chicago Bulls are one victory away from a third consecutive National Basketball Association title.

Holding off numerous rallies by the Phoenix Suns, the Bulls survived for a 111-105 victory Wednesday night and a 3-1 lead in the best-of-seven championship series.

Game 5 is to be played in Chicago Stadium on Friday night, and the NBA team has never recovered from a 3-1 deficit in the final to win a championship.

Jordan capped his extravaganza with the shot that ensured Game 4 would be won by Chicago, a driving 6-foot (1.83 meter) one-handed floater which being fouled by Charles Barkley with 13.3 seconds to play.

The free throw gave the Bulls a 109-104 lead, and the Suns had run out of comeback.

"All we wanted was the opportunity to win, and we still have that opportunity," said Barkley, whose triple-double — 33 points, 12 rebounds and 10 assists, despite an injured right elbow that was bandaged for the second straight game — was lost in the glare of Jordan's electrifying show. "I like their chances, being up 3-1, but we're not going to give up."

The Suns had a chance to tie before Jordan's off-balance shot, but when Kevin Johnson fumbled Dumas' inbound pass, the ball went right into B.J. Armstrong's hands with 29 seconds left. Then set up Jordan's shot.

Dan Majerle was fouled with 9.5 seconds left, but he made just one of two free throws. Then Armstrong sank two free throws and it was all over.

"We had chances to win the game despite Michael's performance," a downcast Ainge said in the locker room. "We had chances to win it and we didn't — that's the most disappointing thing about tonight."

The Bulls had closed the third quarter with a 10-2 run after the Bulls had started the last period with a cushion. Chicago had just an 86-81 edge. Looking as fresh as when the game started, Jordan scored 10 points in that quarter, giving him 43 points for the game.

But whenever it appeared the Bulls were on the verge of running away, the Suns made a key basket or a key steal to give themselves renewed life. Majerle had hit three 3-pointers in the final two minutes of the first half to cut Chicago's lead to 61-58 at intermission; in the third quarter, Barkley nearly matched Jordan, with nine points.

14 of his first 20 in Game 4 and was spectacular from start to finish. He got 11 points in the first quarter, 23 in the second, 10 in the third and 12 in the fourth. There were graceful jumpers, twisting lay-ups and the trademark ducks. They came against the quick Johnson, the strong Majerle and the tall Richard Dumas.

His 55 points tied him with Rick Barry for the second most in an NBA championship series, behind only Elgin Baylor's 61. His 43-point average in the series is better than Barry's record of 40.8.

"I'm very disappointed with the way I played the last game," Jordan said. "I wanted to do my part in this game. I was a little nervous at the beginning."

His aggressiveness also gave him 18 free throws, of which he made 13. In Game 3, the Bulls were just 9 of 9 from the line.

But while Jordan was drilling to watch, his teammates must have spent most of the half wondering if they would ever shoot again. Jordan shot the ball on each of Chicago's first 10 possessions of the second quarter, and he scored their first 14 points of the period.

"I tried to carry the load for the team," Jordan said. "When we needed the big basket, I scored a big basket. That's my role."

At Age 30, This Old Man Is Still the Game's Finest

By Michael Wilbon

CHICAGO — You wonder how many times he can produce these masterpieces. You look for signs of aging or slowing down. He shoots 44 percent one night and you say, "Ah ha!" He plays a bad game, by his own standards, and you wonder if it's the beginning of the long, unavoidable slide to mortality.

Michael Jordan is 30 now, nine years into his career in the National Basketball Association. They look at him shooting all these jumpers of late and wonder — hope is more like it — if he can still take it strong to the basket like he did when he was young, like in the game in Boston Garden where he scored an NBA playoff record 63 points with nary a jumper.

You wonder, naturally, because nobody can keep doing this, scoring 56 against the New York Knicks, the best defensive team in basketball. You wonder, until you see it again, until he reaffirms he is not like the rest of them, out like anybody you ever played.

At some point, the laws of nature dictate that Michael Jordan will grow old, maybe bit by bit, maybe all at once. Someday his skills will deteriorate, just as those of Bird, The Doc, and all those before him. But don't count on it happening this week, or anytime soon.

In Game 4, with the Suns confident they could force this series back to Phoenix for Game 6, Jordan scored 55 points. Fifty-five. Bulls 111, Suns 105. A classic in every way imaginable, better than the triple-overtime fatigue-slash-three-days-earlier. The short list of other men who have scored 50 or more in the NBA Finals is a list of legends: Bob Pettit with 50 in 1958, Elgin Baylor with 61 in '62, Rick Barry with 55 in 1967, Jerry West with 53 in '69. Jordan has had his 50s, six of them in fact before Wednesday night's. He even had the 63-point game back in '86 when he was a pup, a second-year pro with plenty of hair but no jumper.

You know when Jordan dunks now? When nobody's in his way. On breakaways and job passes from Scottie Pippen, and occasionally when he wants to slam some teammates free throw to embarrass the man checking him. But, basically, Michael Jordan doesn't dunk much anymore. It's tough on the legs, especially at 30. He doesn't go the basket much, he doesn't spin and twist and coast himself into those impossible positions and then unleash shots off the glass like you've never seen before. Not much anymore.

"Age makes you find talents you didn't know you had," the Bulls' assistant coach, John Bach, had said a day earlier.

LIKE FIRING 3-point shots and perfecting fadeaways that keep the L.Oakleys and Laimebers from pounding you into the floor. Michael Jordan's tough, but isn't discretion the better part of valor?

Wednesday night, Jordan said good-bye to discretion. No jumpers, no fadeaways. He was going to the hole and he was going to stick it or make the referee call a foul on somebody. It was hellacious. During one stretch he scored 16 straight points for the Bulls. Then it was 23 of 29. Down the lane, jump, down the lane, twisting lay-up. Down the lane, finger roll and the foul. Down the lane and over the 6-foot, 10-inch Tom Chambers. Down the lane and through 6-10 Mark West, plus the foul. Down the lane on everybody, plus another free throw. Down the right baseline, down the left baseline. Dan Majerle or K.J. Johnson or whomever was supposed to be guarding Jordan could have saved the car and stayed home.

"Let him ask to guard me Wednesday night," Jordan had said of K.J.'s Sunday valor.

These are words you don't want to hear. And you know what else? The guy who scored 55 was the best defender on the floor. Dan Majerle, the guy who scored 28 on Sunday and made six of eight 3-pointers, took two shots the second half. Missed both. He had one free throw after half time. That was it. One point down the stretch.

You would think it'd be enough to be the best offensive player in the history of basketball, but Jordan's a greedy son-of-a-gun. He's the best defensive player at present, probably the best defensive guard ever.

Forgive us for not spending more time talking about Charles Barkley and his triple-double, about Horace Grant and his 16 rebounds, about perhaps the best-played game of the entire playoffs. But when a guy scores 55 on 21-of-37 shooting, when he stops the other team's best shooter, when he grabs his team by the collar and says, "Follow me," you focus on him. And only him.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

Table with columns for American League East Division, West Division, and National League East Division, West Division. Columns include team name, wins, losses, and percentage.

Japanese Leagues

Table with columns for Central League and Pacific League, listing teams, wins, losses, and percentage.

Wednesday's Line Scores

Table listing baseball games from Wednesday, including team names, scores, and inning information.

BASKETBALL

NBA Finals

Table showing NBA Finals results: Bulls vs Suns (111-105), Bulls vs Suns (109-104), Bulls vs Suns (105-102), Bulls vs Suns (105-97).

TRANSACTIONS

Table listing player transactions, including signings, releases, and trades for various teams.

SIDELINES

Fratello Hired to Coach Cavaliers

CLEVELAND (AP) — Mike Fratello, the coach of the Atlanta Hawks who then became a TV analyst, returned to the NBA on Thursday when he was hired to coach the Cleveland Cavaliers.

Fratello succeeded Lenny Wilkens, who resigned May 24 after the Chicago Bulls eliminated Cleveland from the NBA playoffs with a four-game sweep. About a week later Wilkens signed to coach the Hawks.

"Three years away from the game does you a different perspective," said the 46-year-old Fratello. "You can second-guess every other head coach out there."

WTC Bans Pierce From Rest of Tour

NEW YORK (AP) — Jim Pierce, the disruptive father-coach of No. 16 ranked tennis player Marjorie Pierce, was banned Thursday from the rest of this year's women's tour, including Wimbledon, because of the "inappropriate behavior" that got him kicked out of the French Open.

The Women's Tennis Association announced that it had voted unanimously to ban Pierce under a new "dishonorable or unprofessional conduct" rule. The rule, originally written for players, was expanded this year to cover coaches, player agents and player's relatives — partly in response to continuing complaints regarding Pierce's behavior.

Wimbledon Bettors Aren't Stupid

LONDON (Reuters) — Bookmakers are offering smaller odds on Elvis Presley and the Loch Ness Monster being sighted this year than on a British player winning the Wimbledon tournament that starts Monday.

The last Briton to win the men's singles title was Fred Perry in 1936. Odds of 1,000-1 have been offered on a Briton winning the title but without taking, said Graham Sharpe, a spokesman for the Bookmakers' William Hill. He said those are "twice the odds about Nessie being discovered and four times the odds about Elvis reappearing."

Sharks Go to Minors for New Coach

SAN JOSE, California (AP) — Kevin Constantine, 34, a minor league coach, became the NHL's youngest coach when he took over the San Jose Sharks, the second-year team that set a record last season for losses with a 117-72 total. Constantine replaces the fired George Kingston.

Petr Klima, 28, the Czech forward who led the Edmonton Oilers' offense last season with 32 goals and 48 points, was traded to the Tampa Bay Lightning for future considerations.

For the Record

Dress Taps, the Japanese-owned 13-2 shot, fought off a challenge from second favorite Assessor on Thursday to win the Ascot Gold Cup in England for the second time in a row.

Slobodan Jankovic, the Serbian basketball player who damaged his spinal cord and fractured a neck vertebra by slamming his head into a basket support to protest a referee's call, was reported by his hospital in Athens to be in serious condition Thursday from pneumonia.

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(Continued From Page 5)

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OBSERVER

Eponymic Washington

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — A Dictionary of Washington Eponymic Etymology.

TO BORK, verb. The act of scrutinizing to death a nominee for high public office. The word derives from Robert Bork, a Supreme Court nominee whose record was examined so minutely by the Senate Judiciary Committee that the rest of the Senate, assuming there must be something wrong with anyone who needed that much scrutiny, refused to confirm him. Usage example: "Unless Clinton nominates people acceptable to Republicans, we will Bork them in the streets, we will Bork them in the halls, and we will Bork them on C-Span."

A ZOE BAIRD PROBLEM, noun phrase. Discovery of past failure by a nominee for high office to make Social Security payments, withhold taxes and maintain federally required employment records for poorly paid domestic help, especially, though not necessarily, illegal aliens. Almost always fatal to the nominee's chance of federal employment, due to the Senate's draconian insistence on the highest ethical, moral and legal standards, no matter how petty or commonplace the violation. Usage example: "When the president asked me to parachute into the Balkans and restore peace to the entire region I said, 'I'd very much like to, but couldn't, as I have a Zoe Baird problem.'"

TO NUNN, verb. To permit the president to retain such presidential duties as other senators find agreeable, in return for giving control of the military to the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. The word derives from Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, who in 1993, after taking over the Pentagon, permitted the president to continue as commander in chief of the Commerce, Interior and Labor departments, among others. Usage example: "I fired General MacArthur because the Constitution made me, not MacArthur, the commander in chief. You couldn't Nunn a president in those days

because Senator Nunn hadn't been invented yet." (The late Harry Truman in an interview subsequently suppressed by David McCullough out of fear that the grocery tabloids would hound him so mercilessly to contact Elvis Presley and President Kennedy that his literary work would be seriously compromised.)

TO BOREN, verb. To permit the president to retain such presidential duties as other senators find agreeable, in return for giving each of the Senate's 100 members a veto over any tax proposal disliked by any senator's constituents, especially including his biggest campaign contributors. The word derives from Senator David Boren of Oklahoma, who single-handedly killed President Clinton's tax program in the Finance Committee, thus compelling the president to place tax policy at the disposal of the United States's most skilled lobbyists. Usage example: "Were we Borened? Yes, we were Borened. But we still have a lot to be thankful for. General Grant let us keep our horses for the spring planting." (What Robert E. Lee would have told Oprah Winfrey had he not been notoriously close-mouthed.)

GERGENIZED, adjective. Describing a president whose alarm about the possibility of the Senate's also taking control of the Commerce, Interior and Labor departments has tempted him to wear a used image prosthesis originally built for the opposition party. The word derives from David Gergen, journalist and so-called "spin doctor" to various Republican presidents, who was hired by the Democratic White House in 1993 to aid the recovery of the recently Nunned and Borened President Clinton. Usage example: "When some of the states started seceding, some of the people said I ought to get Gergenized just to gratify the gullible."

(A. L. Lincoln in a movie script already pitched but not yet green-lighted. Studio biggies are reluctant to give a go-ahead on the film until Henry Fonda is unavailable to play Gergen.)

New York Times Service

One Woman's Distillation of the L.A. Riot

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — One day after her triumphal opening night in Los Angeles, complete with a standing ovation and more flowers than she could carry, Anna Deavere Smith sat slumped in a quiet West Hollywood restaurant still puzzled, even dazed, by the fear and confusion that grips the city after last year's riots.

"I have very haunting dreams," said the performer, writer and Stanford University professor, 42. "What's around is very grave. But I believe things can change. And even though I've spent time talking to people in a tragic moment, dramatically and linguistically it couldn't be more fascinating."

Smith's one-woman show, "Twilight: Los Angeles, 1992," opened Sunday night at the Mark Taper Forum. The show follows Smith's extraordinary "Fires in the Mirror: Crown Heights, Brooklyn, and Other Identities," which played last year at the Joseph Papp Public Theatre in New York.

In that production, Smith embodied 26 different characters, from the Reverend Al Sharpton to Angela Davis to Hasidic housewives and rabbis. She focused on the Crown Heights tragedy in the summer of 1991 when a 7-year-old black child was killed by a car driven by a Hasidic man. This led to an angry black-Jewish confrontation, and the retaliatory slaying of a 29-year-old Hasidic student.

The New York opening of "Fires in the Mirror" was delayed because it coincided with the riots that devastated parts of Los Angeles. In the audience during the first week at the Papp Theatre was Gordon Davidson, the artistic director of the Mark Taper Forum, who invited Smith to undertake a similar work on the Los Angeles riots.

Smith, a stately and friendly woman, spent more than nine months interviewing about 175 people. She shaped her current production with Davidson, four dramaturges and the director, Emily Mann, who is the artistic director of the McCarter Theatre in Princeton, New Jersey.

Her onstage technique for "Twilight" is the same as in the earlier work. With only a few props, some quick changes of dress and a strong, ever-changing voice and accent, Smith uses verbatim dialogue from her interviews to portray real people and explore the riots and their aftermath. She makes virtually no judgments and treats everyone with stern objectivity, from a shattered Korean family to former Police Chief Daryl F. Gates to Elaine Brown, a Black Panther leader, to an anonymous Hollywood agent to Angela King, the aunt of Rodney G. King, whose videotaped beating on March 3, 1991, began the chain of events that led to the riots.

She compares Crown Heights and South-Central Los Angeles in oblique ways, referring to Louise Nevelson, the sculptor. "I remember going to a retrospective of Louise Nevelson in the 1970s," she said. "I'm not comparing myself to her, believe me. But her early work was kind of stocky. Then as she got older she had pieces of wood jutting out in all kinds of directions. Well, Crown Heights was very contained like the stocky form. It was easy to make my way around; it was clear who everybody was. The Hasidim: black hats, black coats, the women were wigs. African-Americans, Caribbean-Americans, different sounds, hats,



Anna Deavere Smith captures the cacophony on stage.

deadlocks. It was easy to make my way into both communities. I was able to be real independent. And while that conflict was about blacks and Jews, if you looked at it closely it was about blacks and police and Jews."

"Here," she continued, "the city is sprawling. It's difficult to feel community. And it's a city that presents to us this new racial frontier. It isn't about black or white, and that's thrilling to me because I'm a product of the civil rights movement. This story is about multiple conflicts. Latinos. Blacks. Asians. Police."

Two of the more remarkable figures depicted by Smith are Reginald Denny, a white truck driver who was viciously attacked, and a woman named Maria, a juror in the recent trial that found two police officers guilty of violating King's civil rights. Denny is depicted as a sweet-natured, almost poetic man. Maria, 29, was interviewed by Smith less than two weeks ago, after a friend of the juror saw a preview of the show and offered to introduce the actress to the woman. Perhaps the highlight of the show, Maria, as portrayed by Smith, discusses in detail the eerie-wrecking and, at times, hilarious emotional roller coaster that finally led to the guilty verdicts.

"The bottom line of my project is not to take sides," said Smith. "The bottom line is to speak to people and try to evoke from them performance and poetry." Smith says she is, essentially, an actress rather than a

social activist. "Over the year I would interview anybody who would talk to me," she said. "It's a matter of me having an ear that's microscopic enough to hear a person's individuality in a moment. I'm not really an impersonator. I just try to find that distinct moment and do exactly what they did. Character appears in language."

"Twilight" is scheduled to run until July 18. In the meantime she has played small roles in several movies, including "Dave" and Jonathan Demme's forthcoming film, "Philadelphia."

Her months in Los Angeles, she said, have been alternately depressing and exhilarating.

"I guess I'm somewhat optimistic," she said. "I keep thinking that we're on the verge of a new way of thinking about race that is more than black and white. And therefore we won't be as trapped in the complicated hurts and guilts we feel about slavery, which has inhibited the way we got along."

Smith, who lives in San Francisco but has spent most of the year on the road, recently received tenure at Stanford, where she teaches drama. Over the years she has also taught at New York University, Yale and Carnegie-Mellon, where she began experimenting with interviews.

She grew up in Baltimore in a middle-class family, the oldest of five children. Her mother, Anna Smith, taught school, and her father, Devere Smith, was a coffee merchant. She graduated from Beaver College, outside Philadelphia, in 1971, and moved to San Francisco, where she enrolled at the American Conservatory Theatre's acting school. "Acting, for me, was about transformation," she said. "The way you breathe, the way you walk, talk, think. I was fascinated."

For several years she eked out a living working on soap operas in New York and in the complaint department of KLM Airlines, then took a teaching post at Carnegie-Mellon. Frustrated at her students' dependence on the realism of the Method, she began assigning them projects to watch and record celebrity interviews on television. Like Barbara Walters questioning Paul Newman. The students, in turn, picked up the nuances and voice and body language of the interviewer and interviewee.

A turning point came in 1979 when she was watching Johnny Carson interview Sophia Loren on the "Tonight" show. "She managed to disrupt the whole show by just refusing to participate in the rhythm of the show," Smith said. "She was so quiet and in control, the show was so loud. She defied the whole language of the show."

"Then Joan Rivers came on and she was just bananas," said Smith. "All of her jokes were about how beautiful Sophia Loren was and how unattractive she was and she went on and on about this European beauty. And then the Elaine brothers came on and tap danced. And I turned off the TV set and said, 'This is America.' A European beauty comes and suddenly we have no voice, no culture. A comedienne comes on and talks about the European beauty. And some black men come out and tap dance."

She got a tape recording of the show, and her students played the various roles. She was looking for what she calls "characteristic moments." "That's when people actually take control of their interview," she said. "The moment they take control is the moment I want."

PEOPLE

Oprah Winfrey Puts Autobiography on Hold

Oprah Winfrey says she's taking a little time for herself — and the gossip mongers can't stand it. Winfrey, 39, rocked the publishing world by postponing her autobiography, "Oprah," due out in September. And rumors abound about her on-again, off-again wedding plans to Steadman Graham. A date still hasn't been set. "I am in the heart of the learning curve. I feel there are more important discoveries yet to be made," said Winfrey in announcing the delay of her book.

And while we're on autobiographies, Diane Rees is hoping to have her memoirs, "Secrets of a Sparrow," on the shelves in October. "It's my turn," the former Supreme said, referring to books by or about members of the Supremes that painted her in an often less than favorable light.

Eliot Jahn returned to Israel on Thursday to give a concert that was postponed by a day after he bolted the country following a brawl between bodyguards, fans and photographers.

Princess Diana again shunned the high-society fashion parade at the Royal Ascot races on Thursday, sitting instead through a learned lecture on physiology at Cambridge University. She is patron of the International Spinal Research Trust.

University of Oklahoma regents voted 5-2 to establish a law professorship in Anita F. Hill's name. The chair would be dedicated to the study of workplace equality, an issue Hill focused attention on when she accused Clarence Thomas of sexual harassment.

Superior Court Judge Robert L. Steadman of Brockton, Massachusetts, has doubled the damages a car dealership must pay Prince Mohammed bin Bandar of Saudi Arabia in a dispute over the loss of four sports cars. He ordered Tech Auto to pay the price \$860,000.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 4, 6 & 7

WEATHER

Weather forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather. Includes maps of Europe, North America, and Asia with temperature and precipitation data.

CROSSWORD puzzle section with clues and a grid. Clues include 'Watson's ballwick', 'Twin crystal', 'Native of Idaho', etc.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid and solutions. Includes clues like 'Pseudonymous', 'What inspired Walt', 'Inlet at Dallas', etc.

If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.

AT&T Access Numbers advertisement featuring a large image of a telephone booth and a list of international access numbers for various countries.

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